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S8
1866

Insane Asylum of California (Stockton, Cal.)

CALIFORNIA STATE HOSPITAL,
STOCKTON

Report of the board of
trustees of the insane asylum of
the state of California, 1865.

for



THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

OF THE

Insane Asylum of California.

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O. M. CLAYES.....STATE PRINTER.

Officers of the Asylum.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

G. A. SHURTLEFF, M. D., Resident Physician. ASA CLARK, M. D., Assistant Physician.

DIRECTORS.

AUSTIN SPERRY, President. E. S. HOLDEN, Vice-President.
T. R. ANTHONY, J. G. GASMANN, R. B. PARKER, WM. M. BAGGS.

MEDICAL VISITORS.

J. P. WHITNEY, M. D., ChairmanSan Francisco.
LORENZO HUBBARD, M. D.....Marysville.
JOHN F. MORSE, M. D., Secretary.....San Francisco.

R. HAPPERSETT, Treasurer.

REPORT.

To His Excellency,

FRED'K F. LOW,

Governor of the State of California :

The undersigned, Directors of the Insane Asylum of California, respectfully submit herewith their annual report, showing the progress and condition of the institution under their care.

For information in regard to the financial condition of the institution we respectfully refer your excellency to the report of the Treasurer, which is annexed to this report and constitutes a part thereof.

From said report it appears that the entire receipts in the General Fund, for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, including a balance of twelve thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$12,445 67,) on hand at date of last report, amount to one hundred and twenty-five thousand and fifty-one dollars and fifty-six cents, (\$125,051 56,) and the disbursements to one hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars and five cents, (\$121,445 05,) leaving a balance in that fund of three thousand six hundred and six dollars and fifty one cents, (\$3,606 51.) The deficiency for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was four thousand nine hundred and four dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$4,904 57,) which has been paid out of the present year's appropriation. But for this fact no deficiency would now exist, although one is anticipated before the expiration of the present fiscal year, as you will see by the Treasurer's estimate. It will be observed that the disbursements for interest have been but trifling during the past year compared with those of previous years; and the estimated deficiency for the two years, ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, eight thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventeen cents, (\$8,455 17,) notwithstanding the exorbitant prices of almost all articles purchased for the institution during most of this period, shows that the institution has virtually lived within its income. The fact that the contract bills have been paid promptly when due, and other purchases have been made for cash for the most of the year past, has given the institution a first class credit in the commercial world, and enabled the Directors to obtain supplies at the lowest market rates. It is to be hoped that it will not be necessary to impair this credit in the future, nor to resort to the ruinous system of discounting the State warrants to sustain it.

In the Improvement Fund the receipts have been sixty-six thousand six hundred and one dollars and fifty-three cents, (\$66,601 53,) and the disbursements fifty-seven thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$57,797 72,) leaving a balance of eight thousand eight hundred and three dollars and sixty-one cents (\$8,803 61) to the credit of the fund. The balance unexpended, after deducting bills unpaid, is stated to be seven thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$7,159 87.)

It gives us pleasure to call your excellency's attention to the new edifice erected on the Asylum grounds from the proceeds of this fund.

By reference to the report of this Board for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-three, it will be seen that the Board were compelled by the crowded condition of the old buildings, "to make some additions to the Asylum previous to the commencement of the new building provided for" by the "Act concerning the Insane Asylum of California, and to levy a tax therefor, approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three."

This system of improvements being completed, as far as immediate necessities required, the Board directed their attention to the matter of carrying out what they conceived to be the grand design of the Legislature in providing in said Act for a fund "to be expended in the erection of additional buildings, yards, and other improvements in connection with the present buildings."

The purpose of the Legislature in this matter is to be gathered from the history of the projected improvements. We begin with the following proposal made by the Resident Physician in his report for the year eighteen hundred and sixty-one: "The most pressing want of the institution," says the Resident Physician in said report, "is additional room. We have enough at present for about two hundred and fifty patients, while there are under treatment four hundred and thirty-four. This necessity can be best met, perhaps, by the erection of a separate female department, for the location of which there is no lack of beautiful places on the Asylum property. The most eligible, however, and which, while convenient to the medical and other offices, would add more, perhaps, than any other to the present imposing appearance of the institution, is immediately in a line with the present building, about as far north as this is south of the Resident Physician's dwelling. Such an improvement should be made with the view of affording accommodation for one hundred and seventy-five or two hundred patients."—(Ninth Annual Report, p. 25.)

With this suggestion of the Resident Physician before them, the committees of the two branches of the Legislature visited the institution; and after a full examination of the grounds and buildings, being fully advised of the deficiencies then existing, the Senate committee, in their report to the Senate in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, say:

"For the remedy of these deficiencies, your committee recommend the purchase of two blocks of land, one in front, the other in the rear of the present buildings, and the erection of a building containing suitable accommodations for two hundred patients, and that the female patients should all be removed into that building; also the erection of a suitable fence, either of wood or of brick, as the Trustees may deem best, around the whole farm, now containing one hundred acres of as good farming land, probably, as can be found in the State."

The Assembly committee, in their report, after quoting *verbatim* the foregoing, say:

"The above extract from the report of the Senate committee we most heartily indorse, assuring your honorable body that its every word is true."

As upon these reports the Senate and Assembly acted in providing for the levying of a special "tax of five cents upon each hundred dollars value of taxable property" in the State, and that the money collected thereby should "be expended in the erection of additional buildings, yards, and other improvements, in connection with the present buildings, and in the purchase for the State of two blocks of ground adjacent to the Insane Asylum," the intention of the Legislature, in the Act in question, is, in the opinion of the Board, clear and unmistakable, that a distinct and separate building should be erected, from the proceeds of said tax, on the Asylum grounds, for the accommodation of the female patients, and that they "should all be removed into that building;" and that said building, so erected and so occupied, should be under the care and management of the same officers, on the Asylum grounds, *connected* by the same regime and interest with the other buildings, and forming with them a congeries of buildings and appliances, constituting, collectively, the "Insane Asylum of California."

But the Board of Directors, before fully determining their course of action in this matter, asked the opinion and advice of the Board of Medical Visitors, and received from them a communication under date of May eleventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in which they say:

"In obedience to our promise before we left you, we hereby communicate our views upon the subject of the necessary improvements which you are expected to make in the structure and capacity of the institution in your management. We presume that there can be no disagreement as to the propriety of repudiating the present building as a principal structure to which additions should be erected and made to conform.

"You seem to manifest the only policy in this respect which could commend itself to our minds—to make the present edifice answer all demands until the most thorough and patient steps could be taken to design, locate, and build a new structure, so wholly and eminently adapted as to make it a source of unparalleled humanity and pride. We do not think that even the present want of room should enforce any precipitate measures that would make perpetual badly adapted means for the future care of the insane. We feel confident that any patchwork or extension of the present building would end in failure and mortification."

Confirmed in their views by the advice and opinions of the Medical Board thus ably expressed, the Board of Directors proceeded to locate and build the structure now completed. Before the work had made much progress, however, your excellency's attention was called to the matter, and your counsel sought in the premises. Your excellency kindly visited the institution, and after fully advising yourself of the facts, submitted them, with the law under which the Board were acting, to the Attorney-General of the State for his opinion. His views are given at length, and are doubtless now on file in your excellency's office. We will take the liberty of quoting a passage or two from a copy in our hands. He says:

"That the object to be attained in the construction of this, as of all statutes, is to discover the intention of the Legislature; and to do this, that the whole statute is to be taken together, and the meaning to be gathered from the context; that the words are to be taken in their plain and obvious ordinary and familiar signification; that such interpretation is to be given as will advance the remedy and suppress the mischief; that we are to see that all the parts harmonize with each other and with the general object of the whole; that we are to look at the whole and every part, to the subject matter, to the effects and consequences, to the reason and spirit of the law, in order to effectuate the purpose of the lawgiver, are cardinal rules of legal construction, and it is needless to refer to authority to support them.

"The statute is a compendious whole, and upon reading it, it seems to embrace parts of many prior statutes. But from its general context it shows it is not the establishment, however, of a new Asylum—the inauguration of an entirely new system—but rather an extension of the old Asylum, and a remodelling of the prior system. It was simply to make the present institution approach more nearly an Insane Asylum; not to create and build up a new institution in Santa Cruz County, or in any other part of San Joaquin County—not the inauguration of *another*, but the amelioration of the *existing* Asylum.

"Under the rules before laid down, I do not consider that the words just quoted require the 'additional buildings' to be constructed in *actual contact* with the present buildings for many reasons.

"The word 'connection' does not necessarily, if usually, mean immediate contact, either in common parlance or legal contemplation, and in this case, where such construction would lead to absurdity or manifest and serious inconvenience and evil, and fail in a great measure in accomplishing the obvious intent of the Legislature to alleviate the sufferings of the most unfortunate class of our citizens, it is not to be entertained, and I therefore dismiss such an interpretation.

"The Board doubtless may, they are not bound to, build in adjoining proximity. But in the erection of this new building, are the Board constructing an 'additional' one, in the sense used by the statute—one in such close dependence upon the principal building as the word 'connection' implies? Because the Board may go one foot or fifty from the old building, they cannot therefore go into a neighboring county. They may go a reasonable distance (and what is reasonable must depend upon the facts of each particular case) upon the Asylum grounds to erect the new buildings, always keeping in view the end aimed at, viz: the amelioration of the condition of the present Asylum.

"And the Board are permitted to exercise a judicious, not an arbitrary discretion, a wise and prudent judgment, in acting under and within the powers conferred on them.

"But here I may say, assuming that in other respects the Board are acting prudently and within their powers, the mere fact that the present building is on such a plan as that it may constitute a part of a new Asylum, if the Legislature at some future time so will that such new Asylum shall be erected, to my mind is no objection, but rather a recommendation.

"From the facts (assuming them to be such) and from your verbal explanations to me of the position of the new building, its distance from the old, its probable requirements, expense, the advantages, curative and others, likely to be effected by its erection, and generally of the conside-

rations intimated in the above queries, and similar ones suggested by them, I conclude that this new structure is but a part and extension of the present Asylum buildings.

"It only remains for me to add, that in view of the above, and that so long as the Board follows such a course, as a matter of law, it is my opinion that they are acting within the scope of the powers conferred upon them by the Act, and should not be interfered with.

"Truly and respectfully,

(Signed:)

"J. G. McCULLOUGH,
"Attorney General."

In your excellency's communication of June twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, having reference to the foregoing, you are pleased to say:

"In the haste with which I wrote the note inclosing the opinion of the Attorney-General, I perhaps did not say explicitly that I concurred in his opinion, yet sending it as I did, 'as a reply to your communication,' my opinions I thought would be readily understood.

"The Attorney-General is the law adviser of the Executive Department, and in all ordinary cases I am quite content to be guided by his opinions on the legal questions on which I am called upon to act.

"Truly yours,

(Signed:)

"F. F. LOW."

The Board being now fully satisfied of the correctness of their views, and propriety of their action in the matter in question, proceeded with their work, and as before stated, have recently brought the same to completion.

The new building, as your excellency is aware, is somewhat further north of the Resident Physician's dwelling than the old building is south, and somewhat to the westward of a line with the old building, the highest ground being at the point chosen.

The objects attained by this improvement, thus located, in general, are:

First—The removal of the female patients from the noise and confusion of the hitherto crowded male department, quietness being especially desirable for the female wards, it being also desirable that the sexes should not be in the sound of each other's voices.

Second—Better ventilation for the new building, and the retaining of all of the ventilation of the old building, much of which a new structure in contact with it would have cut off.

Third—Protection against fire. As the danger from this source is imminent, from the incendiary disposition of many of the patients, the building having been on fire several times already, and as a conflagration is possible, however great the precautions used to prevent it, it would be sheer madness to so construct the buildings that if one is consumed all will be consumed, with the terrible exposure of life consequent thereon—dangers which immediate contact of all the buildings would imply.

Fourth—That good building ground was obtained in the location, and

the means of observing the rules of architectural science. The city street on the south of the old building, and the slough or watercourse on the north, with numerous outhouses in the rear, rendered it absolutely impossible to locate a new building of suitable size in contact with the old building, while, if this were possible, architectural science would revolt at the idea of such an unsymmetrical and uncouth assemblage of structures as would thus be produced.

We have spoken more at length on this subject, as much has been said in condemnation of the action of the Board in this matter.

Mr. Henry Winslow, the superintendent of construction of the new building, whose fidelity, skill, and economy in the conduct of his work are worthy of especial commendation, has kindly furnished the following detailed description of the new building. He says:

"The addition, built and finished the past season, to the Insane Asylum, is a part, or about one-fifth, of a plan drawn by G. F. Bryant, of Boston, under the direction of Dr. Luther V. Bell, formerly Resident Physician of the McLean Asylum of Massachusetts.

"A brief description is as follows:

"The entire length from east to west is one hundred and fifty feet, in a quadrangular form, the east end being four stories high above the basement, thirty-five feet wide by sixty-two feet long, and containing twenty-four rooms, ten feet by twelve feet, for patients, with four bath rooms, four wash rooms, four water closets, and four sink rooms, with China closets for each.

"A hall in each story, twelve feet by sixty feet, with entries and stairways leading from basement to attic.

"The west end is thirty-three feet by forty-two feet, and four stories high, containing reception rooms, Matron's room, sewing room, attendants' rooms, associated and domestic rooms, with halls, stairways, and closets.

"The centre, connecting the two, is ninety-one feet six inches by thirty-seven feet, and three stories high. It also contains forty rooms for patients; three halls, ninety-one feet long by twelve feet wide, each containing a bay window about twenty feet square; three dining-rooms, three bath rooms, three wash rooms, and three water closets; three China closets, and dumb waiters leading from basement to all the dining-rooms. It also has the attic finished and well ventilated, accommodating twenty beds.

"The basement, a part of which is used for cooking purposes, being furnished with modern improvements.

"The warming of the whole building is done by steam, the coils being placed in the basement.

"Two iron tanks for water are placed in the central attic, which have a capacity for about six thousand gallons.

"Hot and cold water are distributed throughout the building.

"The entire building is piped, and lighted with gas.

"The south and west fronts are finely finished with oil mastic.

"The roof covering, gutters, and cornice are of heavy galvanized iron.

"The whole number of rooms, exclusive of attics, is one hundred and twenty-six, and they are at present occupied by one hundred and twenty-five patients.

"It contains one hundred and eighty-seven windows, all of which are strongly guarded by an outside iron sash.

"An engine and pump house has been built, thirty feet by forty-five feet, one and one-half stories high. It contains one of Worthington's duplex pumps, capable of raising ten thousand gallons of water seventy feet high, with fifteen pounds steam pressure, per hour. It also has a large room for ironing clothes, and four chambers for lodging.

"Also a brick shaft, ten feet square at its base and seventy-five feet high, for the purpose of ventilating the water closets in the building and carrying off the smoke from the boilers.

"The entire cost of the building, thus far, exclusive of furnishing, is sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents (\$66,885 34.)"

We beg leave to report the following changes as having taken place in the Board of Directors during the past year: On the —— day of ——, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, Judge H. B. Underhill tendered his resignation, on account of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Sanderson and State Library case, and Mr. William M. Baggs was elected in his place.

On the first day of August, Dr. G. A. Shurtleff tendered his resignation, he having on that day been elected to the office of Resident Physician of the Asylum, and Mr. R. R. Parker was elected a Director in his place.

The Board would respectfully call your excellency's attention to the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, in reference to the election of Resident and Assistant Physicians. Section six of said law provides that:

"The Board of Directors and Board of Medical Visitors shall elect, in joint ballot, one Resident Physician, who shall hold his office for a term of four years, and until his successor shall be elected and qualified." (Statutes 1863, p. 460.)

Section eight provides that:

"There shall be one Assistant Physician, who shall be elected at the same time and manner as the Resident Physician." (Statutes 1863, p. 461.)

Section nine provides that:

"The first election for Resident and Assistant Physicians, under this Act, shall take place at a joint meeting of the Directors and Medical Visitors, to be holden at the time of the stated meetings of these two bodies next preceding the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbents, the twentieth day of April A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five." (Statutes 1863, p. 462.)

At the time of the stated meeting of the two Boards, as provided by the by-laws, in April last, there not being a quorum of both Boards present, the joint meeting was adjourned to a specified time, and at that time, for the same cause, adjourned again, and so on from time to time till the first day of August last, on which day all the members of both Boards being present, an election was held in joint meeting, which resulted in the election of Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, Resident Physician, and Dr. A. Clark, Assistant Physician, both of whom have performed their duties

thus far with such distinguished ability and success, as to justly deserve the highest meed of praise.

We would call your excellency's special attention to the able, elaborate, and complete report of the Resident Physician, hereunto annexed, and forming a part of this report—showing not only the present condition of the institution, but giving the results of its workings from its establishment in eighteen hundred and fifty-one to the present time. It will be noticed as a matter of just pride, while it proves the utter falsity of the charges so often and so flippantly made—that but few cures are here effected—that the percentage of cures in this institution from the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, when it was established, to the present time, is more than fifty-one per cent of the entire number of cases admitted. The value of this fact will be more apparent when it is considered that in England, of sixteen thousand five hundred and sixteen cases treated, only thirty-five per cent recovered; while in France, of three thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight cases treated, about fifty per cent recovered; and in the United States the percentage of cures in all the Asylums, the reports of which through a period of years have been received, with one exception, is considerably less than in the Asylum of California—the single exception being the Central Asylum of Ohio, in which the percentage of cures through a series of years is fifty-two per cent.

We would call your excellency's attention also to Table Fifth, in the Appendix to the report of the Resident Physician, showing the estimated value of the Insane Asylum property—amounting in the aggregate to the very respectable sum of three hundred and twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars.

It will be also seen from the tables in said Appendix that a net profit of over five thousand dollars has been derived from the farm during the past year. The advantage to the patients who are allowed to work there cannot be estimated.

It gives us pleasure to speak in terms of unqualified approbation of the employés of the institution, one and all. They have been watchful, faithful, and prudent, as is evinced by the cleanliness of the patients and wards, and the air of comfort and neatness which pervades all departments, as well as the comparative quietness and good order everywhere manifest.

We would take occasion here to recommend a continuance of the special tax for improvements. We think it advisable to provide for the erection of another portion of the edifice, a part of which, according to the original plan, has just been completed. Though this part is perfect and complete of itself, and could be made by some crowding to accommodate all the female patients now in the institution, we do not think it advisable to mar the harmony and comfort of the present arrangement by congregating more in the new building than it was designed to accommodate—a condition of things which the constant increase of patients seems to foreshadow.

We would also recommend a small increase of the amount of appropriation for the current expenses of the institution, say one hundred and ten thousand dollars, instead of one hundred thousand, as during the last two years.

In conclusion, we would state that the Directors have noticed, at different times, attacks in the public prints upon the institution and its officers, with charges of improper management, mostly vague and indefinite, but we have not felt called upon to enter upon any newspaper con-

troversy in reference to these matters. Conscious of an honest purpose to perform our duties faithfully, we desire that all our acts should be open to the public, and therefore earnestly request that the proper committees shall be appointed and the most thorough scrutiny exercised in investigating the affairs of the institution and the actions of the Board.

And especially do we desire that the wants of the unfortunate and afflicted human beings who are thrown upon the charities of the State, as here dispensed, shall be duly appreciated, and that the most humane and liberal provision shall be made for their treatment and care.

AUSTIN SPERRY,
E. S. HOLDEN,
T. R. ANTHONY,
J. G. GASMANN,
R. R. PARKER,
WM. M. BAGGS.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

REPORT.

STOCKTON, October 1st, 1864.

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN—The by-laws of the institution require the Treasurer to submit an annual report up to the first day of October of each year, of the transactions of his office for the preceding year; and although, as you are aware, I only assumed the duties of the office on the first day of May last, I have deemed it proper to submit a report for the whole term, such as I am enabled to compile from the books in my possession. According to said books, on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, there was a cash balance of twenty-eight hundred and thirty-eight dollars and fifty-three cents, (\$2,838 53.) This, it appears, belonged to the "Improvement Fund," (as we have designated the fund derived from the tax of five per cent levied by the Legislature for the erection of additional buildings and other improvements at the State Insane Asylum,) together with the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-two cents, (\$1,852 72,) which had been drawn from that fund for the use of the General Fund, making a balance to the credit of the Improvement Fund of four thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$4,691 25.)

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Oct. 1, 1863	By balance as above.....	\$4,691 25
Dec. 29, 1863	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	24,300 00
Jan. 29, 1864	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	7,800 00
Mar. 11, 1864	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	6,833 32
June 7, 1864	By amount received for premium on currency draft.....	29 50
June 17, 1864	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	18,000 00
June 17, 1864	By amount received from premium on gold remitted East.....	162 32
Carried forward.....		\$61,816 39

Sept. 27, 1864	Brought forward.....	\$61,816 39
	By amount received from State Treasurer.....	2,151 35
	Total receipts.....	\$63,967 74
DISBURSEMENTS.		
	To bills paid as per vouchers, from October 1, 1863, to October 1, 1864.....	\$64,042 32
	Leaving balance overdrawn.....	\$74 58

The bills audited against this fund, contracted prior to this date, amount to eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$11,769 28,) including above balance.

The following is a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Oct. 8, 1863	By Controller's warrant.....	\$12,218 09
Oct. 15, 1863	By amount from Resident Physician collected from patients.....	5 00
Oct. 21, 1863	By balance of estimate for December, 1862, accounted for by J. M. Douglass.....	1,820 69
Oct. 31, 1863	By am't for brick from Improvement Fund..	205 20
Nov. 1, 1863	By balance of estimate, January, 1863, accounted for by J. M. Douglass.....	2,057 26
Nov. 7, 1863	By Controller's warrant.....	10,154 06
Nov. 16, 1863	By balance of estimate of March, 1863, from J. M. Douglass.....	1,521 20
Nov. 24, 1863	By balance of estimate for February, 1863, from J. M. Douglass.....	1,607 21
Nov. 24, 1863	By balance of estimate of April, 1863, from Fitzgerald.....	1,635 04
Nov. 10, 1863	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	258 39
Dec. 7, 1863	By Controller's warrant.....	11,000 00
Dec. 11, 1863	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	283 08
Jan. 11, 1864	By Controller's warrant.....	9,409 28
Jan. 11, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	503 50
Feb. 8, 1864	By amount from J. V. Leffler for brick.....	11 00
Feb. 11, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	197 50
Feb. 16, 1864	By amount from Sperry for brick.....	88 00
Feb. 20, 1864	By amount from J. Diedrich for same.....	5 50
Carried forward		\$52,930 00

	Brought forward	\$52,930 00
Feb. 22, 1864	By amount loaned by W. C. Ralston.....	6,800 00
Mar. 9, 1864	By amount from patients.....	19 00
Mar. 11, 1864	By Controller's warrant.....	7,096 10
Mar. 12, 1864	By amount received from sale of brick.....	55 00
Apr. 27, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant of \$8,000...	6,400 00
May 11, 1864	By am't borrowed on warrant of \$24,412 70..	20,020 00
May 11, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician from patients in March.....	242 83
	By amount from same source in April.....	184 33
	By amount from Steward for sales of sundry articles	347 27
	By amount from Wm. Saunders for brick....	5 50
	By amount from P. L. Shoaff for old engine..	100 00
June 7, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant of \$8,000...	6,400 00
June 9, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	515 45
June 30, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant of \$8,000...	6,400 00
July 1, 1864	By amount from Ainsworth for brick.....	315 50
July 15, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician.....	85 00
July 28, 1864	By amount from W. C. Ralston—bal. warrant	1,200 00
Aug. 16, 1864	By amount from Hale & Newell for forfeiture of contract.....	300 00
Aug. 29, 1864	By amount from Fund Commissioners for balance of warrant.....	4,392 70
Aug. 29, 1864	By amount from Fund Commissioners for balance of warrant.....	1,600 00
July 14, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant.....	6,700 00
Aug. 9, 1864	By amount from Resident Physician from patients.....	45 00
Aug. 26, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant.....	6,700 00
Sept. 9, 1864	By amount from Resident Physiclan from patients.....	206 00
Sept. 14, 1864	By amount borrowed on warrant.....	6,000 00
	By amount transferred from Improvement Fund for bills paid from this fund prior to 1st October, 1863.....	5,801 02
	Total receipts.....	\$140,960 70
	DISBURSEMENTS.	
	To amount of bills paid as per vouchers on file.....	128,530 03
	Leaving a balance of.....	\$12,430 67

The above disbursements include the sum of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two dollars and twenty-two cents refunded to the Improvement Fund, and seventeen thousand five hundred and seventy-six dollars and two cents paid interest and discount on Controller's warrants.

Since the last annual report, it has been ascertained that there was a

deficiency in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, of eight thousand one hundred and ninety-one dollars and fifty-six cents, which was carried forward and made a charge upon the appropriation for the fiscal year which closed on the thirtieth of June last. At this time it is impossible to ascertain the exact deficiency for that year, because some warrants that have been hypothecated will not be paid for some time. It is my opinion, however, that the deficiency, if any, will be small.

Up to the date of this report, warrants have been pledged on loans to the amount of.....	\$40,999 99
The sums borrowed at different times amount to.....	32,200 00
Balance in favor of Asylum.....	\$8,799 99

From which interest is to be deducted when the warrants shall have been paid.

The bills contracted against the General Fund up to this date, and remaining unpaid, amount to	\$19,297 15
Less cash on hand as reported... ..	12,430 67
Deficiency for first three months of present fiscal year...	\$6,866 48

Should the warrants which have been hypothecated be paid within a short time, it is reasonable to suppose that the deficiency will be small.

I am induced to believe, from information received, that after the first of January next, the institution will be no longer under the necessity of borrowing money, but that its affairs will be conducted on a *cash* basis.

RECAPITULATION.

Oct. 1, 1864	Balance in General Fund.....	\$12,430 67
	Balance in fund belonging to patients.....	582 81
	Balance for payment of small accounts not called for.....	88 09
		\$13,101 57
	Less Improvement Fund overdrawn	74 58
	Balance in Treasury	\$13,026 99

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. HAPPERSETT,
Treasurer.

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF THE INSANE ASYLUM, }
Stockton, October 1st, 1865.

To the Board of Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the duties of my office, I herewith submit my report as Treasurer for the year commencing October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and ending October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.		
Oct. 1, 1864	Balance in Treasury, as per report.....	\$12,430 67
	Add clerical error.....	15 00
	Correct balance.....	\$12,445 67
Oct. 3, 1864	Amount received for brick.....	400 00
Dec. 10, 1864	Amount of Contingent Fund paid over by Resident Physician.....	100 00
Feb. 13, 1865	Amount of fund belonging to patients, trans- ferred.....	582 81
March 8, 1865	Amount received from sale of cattle.....	185 00
July 1, 1865	Amount received from sale of bags, &c.....	20 17
Aug. 1, 1865	Amount received from sale of calves.....	46 95
Sept. 1, 1865	Amount received from sale of horses.....	260 00
	Amount of balances on warrants hypothecated prior to October 1, 1864.....	8,799 99
	Amount of warrants drawn from State Treasury, from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1865, inclusive.....	99,999 97
	Amount received from patients, from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1865.....	2,211 00
	Total receipts.....	\$125,051 56
DISBURSEMENTS.		
	Bills paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1865.....	\$121,445 05
	Leaving balance in General Fund of.....	\$3,606 51

Since my last annual report, the account of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, has been closed, the warrants issued thereon having been paid, and the loans for which they were hypothecated settled, with interest thereon. The deficiency for that year has been ascertained to be four thousand

nine hundred and four dollars and fifty-seven cents, (\$4,904 57,) which has been paid out of the appropriation for the succeeding fiscal year.

The interest accrued on loans and accounts contracted previous to the first of October, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, amounts to eleven hundred and fifty-one dollars and forty-one cents, (\$1,151 41.) The whole amount paid since that time is two hundred and seven dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$207 67.)

The following statement will exhibit the entire expenditure for the year ending this date:

Amount disbursed during the year, as per foregoing statement.....	\$121,445 05
Bills contracted prior to October 1st, 1865, and unpaid.....	7,966 25
Total	\$129,411 30
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Bills unpaid October 1st, 1864, as per report..	\$19,297 15
Deficiency for previous year.....	4,904 57
	\$24,201 72
Actual expenditure for twelve months.....	\$105,209 58

If to this be added bills rejected by the Board, because not purchased in conformity with the by-laws, which amount to two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$257 32,) the total expenditure reaches the sum of one hundred and five thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and ninety cents, (\$105,466 90,) being an average of eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight dollars and ninety-one cents (\$8,788 91) per month.

Estimating the expenditure for the remainder of the fiscal year—nine months—at nine thousand five hundred dollars (\$9,500) per month, which, in view of the rapid increase of patients, and the exorbitant price of almost every article required, is not extravagant, the following estimate will exhibit the probable deficiency for that period:

Expenses for nine months, from October 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, inclusive, at \$9,500 per month.....	\$85,500 00
Bills unpaid this date.....	7,966 25
Total	\$93,466 25
<i>Deduct:</i>	
Balance of appropriation.....	\$75,000 00
Cash in Treasury.....	3,606 51
Board of patients, say.....	1,500 00
	\$80,106 51
Estimated deficiency.....	\$13,359 74

This includes the deficiency of four thousand nine hundred and four dollars and fifty-seven cents (\$4,904 57) for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, so that the actual deficiency created during the two years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, will be but eight thousand four hundred and fifty-five dollars and seventeen cents, (\$8,455 17,) provided the foregoing estimate proves correct.

IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.	
Amount drawn from State Treasury from October 1, 1864, to October 1, 1865.....	\$66,281 53
Premium on gold.....	320 00
Total.....	\$66,601 53
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Amount paid, as per vouchers on file, from October 1, 1864, to date, including balance of \$7,458 overdrawn at date of last report	\$57,797 72
Balance in Improvement Fund.....	\$8,803 61

Bills have been contracted, payable from this fund, to the amount of one thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-four cents, (1,643 74,) which leaves a surplus unexpended of seven thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and eighty-seven cents, (\$7,159 87.)

The following is a statement of the balances in the Treasury belonging to the different funds :

General Fund.....	\$3,606 51
Improvement Fund.....	8,803 61
Special Fund, for payment of certain accounts.....	88 09
Total amount in Treasury.....	\$12,498 21

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

R. HAPPERSETT, Treasurer.

REPORTS
OF
VISITING PHYSICIANS.

MAJORITY REPORT.

To his Excellency, Governor F. F. Low :

DEAR SIR :—We regret that circumstances have caused us to delay our report to an unreasonable degree. At our last official visit to the Asylum we were told of matters affecting so seriously the welfare of that institution, that, with the promise of Doctor Hubbard (our colleague) to furnish us documentary confirmation of their truthfulness, we concluded to wait until he should communicate with us. But as we have received no word from him, we have concluded to submit our report and have any undeveloped questions injurious to the Asylum to be investigated by the Legislature.

In so far as the undersigned have been officially related to the Insane Asylum of the State, we have endeavored to do the best we could to promote the best interests of the State and to protect the great charity with which we were connected without any expressed or implied desire on our part.

None lament more sincerely than ourselves, that there should have been anything developed in our official relations to the Asylum which was calculated to distrust the administration of Asylum affairs, or in any way to connect our names with acts and duties which had, as we believed, been unnecessarily rendered unpleasant; but that such things were developed, entailing upon us disagreeable duties, is now too well known to require mention in this report.

On April sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, when the unhappy affairs of the Asylum were being generally discussed, and our own motives and acts animadverted upon by the Board of Directors, we published the following letter in the San Francisco Evening Bulletin :

THE INSANE ASYLUM QUESTION.

CARD FROM DRS. WHITNEY AND MORSE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 6th, 1865.

Editor Bulletin:—The undersigned, physicians of the Medical Board of Visitors to the State Insane Asylum, would respectfully request you to publish the following statement:

The official relations we sustain to the above institution was not sought or desired by us, nor even known until weeks after our election. We accepted the same only after being urgently requested by the present Superintendent, to aid him in making the charity worthy of the cause of humanity and the pride of the State. We fulfilled the duties incurred to the best of our ability, and watched with the greatest interest the efforts made to amend the many defects of the institution. Until after our April visit, a year ago, nothing could have been more cheering than the progressive improvement manifesting itself.

From that time, however, we have seen enough to convince us that the enactment organizing and governing the institution has been misconstrued and applied in such a way as to arrest improvement, to injure the charity in its already imperfect accommodation, and to inflict embarrassment and injustice upon the Superintendent. Indeed, we feel convinced that the law as it is now construed and administered, would vitiate, if not destroy, the chief office of the Insane Asylum, and subject such a charity and State institution to the capricious and almost unchecked control of local interests. Our opposition is not against the City of Stockton. We do not believe that the official acts of the present Board of Directors, if well understood, would be justified by the citizens of that place.

At our April visit referred to, one of the Directors, in the presence of several other members of the Board, appealing to the three Medical Visitors, made the following request: "The Board of Directors desire you, gentlemen, in connection with your sanitary duties, to examine well the building and grounds of the Asylum, and give us your advice as to what you think would be the best use we could make of the funds appropriated by the State. We assure you that in doing so you will confer a favor upon us, and your advice will receive a liberal consideration in our deliberations and plans."

We performed the duty as requested, and said to them that, in our opinion, considering the urgent and immediate demand for more room, and the small sum of money appropriated, the best plan would be to erect inside buildings which would require no architectural embellishment, which would be quickly and cheaply built, and which would yield the largest accommodations to the crowded patients, referring them to the very economical structures which had already been erected. When we gave this advice we had been informed by the highest authorities, through whom the appropriation had been made, that the funds so set aside by the State were for the purpose of providing the most immediate relief to the crowded and inadequate accommodations of the Asylum—that this was the avowed and distinct understanding under which the appropriation had been obtained. Not only did this information come to us through many senators and representatives, but Dr. Hubbard, our colleague, who was a member of the succeeding legislative session, at

which this subject was elaborately discussed, attested to the truth of these representations in respect to the object of the funds.

Our advice was asked for, and we gave it. Whatever consideration it may have received is unimportant. The Directors certainly ignored it, and commenced as soon as possible the construction of an isolated building, so far from the others as to necessitate the establishment and maintenance of two kitchens, to largely increase the number of employés, at the same time that it will not afford more than one half the room that the same money would have provided in four months if applied as advised, and yet this addition of the Directors cannot be finished probably before next June. In the superintendency of this building the Directors have taken the right from the executive and qualified officers of the Asylum, and conferred it upon an individual who has not been in the State more than four or five months.

In respect to the present Superintendent, we need only say, that up to the time of our visit, a year ago, there was no language too extravagant to convey the high estimate in which he was held by the Board of Directors, and that we have seen no change in this officer's capacity or conduct, except in so far as the Board has embarrassed and disturbed him by withholding their favor and encouragement. We believe that, disagreeable as it may be, it is our duty to vindicate, not Dr. Tilden, but the important office of Superintendent, from the evil effects of what we consider to be misconstrued law and perverted authority. We do not believe in the soundness or justice of the official acts of the Board of Directors. The course we are pursuing, whilst suggested by eminent counsel, has but one object, and that is, humanity.

JAMES P. WHITNEY, M. D.,
JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.

P. S.—With the foregoing statement we believe our colleague, Dr. Hubbard, would unhesitatingly concur could we see him.

W. and M.

The course of conduct referred to in the conclusion of that card was, on our part, a refusal to go into a Joint Convention for the election of a Superintendent, Resident and Visiting Physicians of the Asylum, at the time appointed by law. In that card we have referred to the general causes that led us to take the step we did. but they are by no means the controlling considerations which induced us to determine upon such a measure.

We knew and dreaded the onus of any dereliction in violation of duty, but when we felt ourselves urged to such a step as a sacrificial protection to every interest which we believed to be suffering, we thought it our duty to incur the responsibility and accept the penalty.

In addition to the general reasons assigned in the printed card, we were informed by the Superintendent, Dr. Tilden, and by the Steward, Mr. Arents, that the most essential requirements of the Asylum, in connection with the supplies of the institution, were being disregarded by the Board of Directors to the positive injury of the supplies and pecuniary interests of the State.

Upon our demanding positive illustration of such facts, we were told of a specific contract for potatoes, in which a bond had been originally demanded and given, we believe of one thousand dollars, and that subsequently, after a rise in potatoes of some three or four hundred per cent, the contractor had been permitted to withdraw said bond, or it had been

destroyed, and to execute and file in its place a bond of three hundred dollars, which was at once forfeited, the same contractor continuing to furnish the material at the advanced valuation, and himself asserting to the Superintendent or Steward that he had made a large sum of money by the transaction.

Of the merits or accuracy of these charges, we had no means of informing ourselves; but coming to us from such sources, in connection with our official relations to the institution, and associated with what we were informed from high legislative authority was, on the part of the Board of Directors, a direct violation of the intentions of the State in its appropriation for an expansion of Asylum accommodations, we were induced to believe that any act by which the State would be impelled to make a thorough investigation of the affairs of the institution would be just, and philosophically if not legally right.

In our card we expressed the opinion that the new building would not be completed and ready for occupation before June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five. As an evidence of our intention of keeping within bounds of prudence, we may now mention the fact that it was not opened for hospital purposes until the last of September.

Let any one examine the statute organizing and managing the affairs of the Asylum, and nothing will appear more conclusive than the defects of that enactment requiring revision and amendment. As it is now organized, the institution is placed in the arbitrary control of six men, and all of them located in the town which is chiefly interested in furnishing supplies. We say, in their arbitrary control, for the only check upon them is through the Superintendent, and in electing that officer they constitute six interested to the three disinterested votes.

In the present system of organizing that charity, the Superintendent and Board of Visiting Physicians are as nothing against any policy which the ruling six have adopted. With the authority as now possessed by the Board of Directors, exclusively of Stockton, there is no man in the world who could exercise the function of Superintendent and Physician of such an institution, unless it were entirely congenial for the Managing Board to have him in the place. He must, indeed, become the mere creature of their will, or he runs the risk of being made so uncomfortable in his position that most men would either succumb or indignantly resign their commission.

The Board need not commit any act of aggression upon the Superintendent; they have only to cease doing many things which habit and inspiring civility had been rendering, and they can easily make the place a burden to any man of spirit or ability. Locality, interest, and association, make the testimony or charges of six as the report of one man, yet the counterecharge of the one man is always against six men individually and collectively.

That the evils to which we have referred as possible, and even probable under the present organization of the Asylum, have been manifested in the workings of the State Insane Asylum during the last two years, we think will be conclusively shown whenever the affairs of that institution are properly investigated. Upon this question we may be mistaken, and an investigation may clearly demonstrate that Dr. Tilden has been the principal cause of all the evils which have arisen to embarrass or obstruct the progressive improvement of that charity; but we do not believe anything of the kind will be established; and if it were it would not remove the defects of the law, which will be apparent upon examination.

After the authority at the Asylum had been concentrated, by forced ejection of Dr. Tilden, in the hands of the Board of Directors and Dr. Clark, we consented to attend a convention which was appointed by these officers. At that convention we saw a complete illustration of the shocking defects of the Asylum enactments to which we have referred. We saw the same unanimous six, whom the Superintendent had publicly charged with the most unjust treatment towards him, who had accepted and cautiously maintained the parties and institution after the Superintendent had been riotously ejected; we saw the same six, with more strength than sagacity, elect one of their own Board, a Stockton man, to the chief executive office of the institution, thus adding another officer and the only conservative check which the State retained, to the already arbitrary local majority.

Now, out of ten officers of that institution, in whose hands are vested the entire interests of the State, who exercise the whole moral, scientific, and financial control of the institution, seven of them are the interested residents of Stockton, and the other three are but semi-annual visitors, with not one vestige of power except by the way of suggestion, and those suggestions liable to the same contemptuous treatment which was shown to our recommendations in respect to the improvements of the Asylum in April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

We do not say anything personally or professionally against the fitness of Dr. Shurtleff, whom the Board elected as Superintendent and Resident Physician; on the contrary, we believe he was eminently the best man who could have been selected from Stockton, and quite possibly as good a man for such a place as we have in the State, aside from his connections with the Board of Directors with Asylum affairs that are to be investigated, and which have been demonstrated to be already under an unsound, injudicious, local control.

At that visit, and at our last visit, we saw nothing in the Asylum which exhibited any feeling of administrative ability, except in the retention in most important places of parties who had cautioned the public against believing more than one statement out of two which they had made, and which were in direct antagonism, and in the restoration of an individual as Matron whom we believe to have been properly discharged for incompetency and insubordination.

Having said thus much about our connection with that institution in the past, we will close our report by submitting the following considerations:

We must substantially reiterate the opinion given in our report for eighteen hundred and sixty-three to your predecessor in the gubernatorial chair, and state that in the location of this institution, the principles which should guide in such matters seem to have been almost entirely ignored, and in a State containing the most perfect sites in all their topographical and hygienic relations to the amelioration or cure of insanity, one has been selected which is almost entirely destitute of the characteristics which should be sought for.

Common sense should have suggested and common humanity should have dictated the selection of a site for such an institution that was elevated, salubrious, and well watered, as well as fertile and easy of access. The insane should not have their blood poisoned either by marsh malaria or emanations from their own excretions; nor should their minds be wearied through the senses by a dull monotony. But they require and profit by the purest air and the most picturesque scenery that can be furnished.

We cannot believe that insanity can ever be very successfully treated at an institution situated on a vast plain of adobe soil, no part of which is sufficiently elevated to admit of complete natural drainage; not often fanned by any breeze that has not swept over more than forty miles of marsh land, alternately exposed to the rays of a burning sun, and covered with mixture of salt and fresh water, as the tide ebbs and flows in the slough which forms the water front of the City of Stockton; thus furnishing, according to all authorities, a most fruitful source of one of the most lethal causes of bodily and mental disease.

In a well located and managed institution seventy-five per cent of cases of insanity are cured in less than one year, and only twenty-five per cent left on the chronic list, mostly incurable, and destined to remain on an average fifteen years in the institution. The tables show that in the institution at Stockton, only about forty per cent has ever been cured, leaving sixty per cent in the Asylum as fixtures for a term of years. It will make a wide difference to the State whether seventy-five or only forty of every one hundred are cured and restored to usefulness and their families, and only twenty-five left as fixtures for life, or only forty cured and sixty die, or become worse than useless to themselves—sources of affliction to friends and families, and a tax upon the State.

With two hundred annual admissions, which is below the average, what a frightful difference would it make in the tables whether one hundred and twenty or only eighty were annually restored to self control, and the comforts of home and family, or these figures reversed, and the larger number lost to their friends, and taxable for years to the State, and only the smaller number restored.

In our opinion a larger difference than this depends upon the location, construction, organization, and management of such Asylums or Hospitals as the State may provide for this most unfortunate class of her citizens. We use the plural number here because it has been amply proved by the most enlightened experience that the number of insane should never exceed three hundred in one institution, and that even as this number is nearly reached, the statistics begin to show the impropriety of further increase.

We would therefore respectfully recommend that a thorough inquiry be made by competent commissioners appointed by the Legislature—proper sites chosen, and a proper organization effected in accordance with the recommendations of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, or other investigators of these subjects who have devoted their energies thereto.

Sense and experience unitedly point to the propriety of committing financial questions to financiers, and medical questions to medical men.

J. P. WHITNEY, M. D.
JOHN F. MORSE, M. D.

MINORITY REPORT.

MARYSVILLE, November 1, 1865.

To His Excellency, F. F. Low, Governor of the State of California:

DEAR SIR:—The time has again arrived when it becomes the duty of the Board of Medical Visitors to report to your excellency their proceedings since their last report, and the management and present condition of the institution with which they have been connected.

The fact that two reports are furnished is no evidence that the members of the Board do not agree in regard to the practical operations of the Asylum. In this particular, I am happy to say, the Board have, as I believe have always been, a unit. But, unfortunately, a difference of opinion did exist between members in regard to their powers and duties in the matter of franchise.

The law provides that on the first Tuesday of April, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, the Board of Medical Visitors and Directors of the Asylum should meet in Joint Convention, for the purpose of electing a Resident and an Assistant Physician.

Notice having been served on the members of each Board, the terms of officers having expired, and the law being explicit, that the "election shall take place," it seemed there could be no avoiding the conclusion. Nevertheless, my colleagues saw matters in a different light, and refused to meet the Directors in convention, which convened as required by law, and adjourned from time to time, on account of the want of a quorum in the Medical Board. After a number of months delay and litigation, the convention was organized and performed its legitimate functions.

While these proceedings were pending, the Asylum necessarily suffered in many respects. It was a house divided against itself. An Insane Asylum is near enough a Bedlam at best; but what can be expected when insubordination reigns among officers from the highest to the lowest?

The terms of office of the incumbents had expired. An election was necessary under the law; and if that had not been prevented at the proper time, much, if not all, of the unfortunate proceedings that took place at the Asylum would have been avoided. The result was to delay

the election; and of course the incumbents remained lawfully in charge of the institution.

Up to this period the Directors had cautiously kept within the bounds prescribed by the strictest letter of the statute, and under the advice of wise counsel were on the point of closing the contest quietly, in a way that must have given satisfaction to the public, if not to the parties concerned. Just at this instant an evil spirit seemed to prevail, and in an unguarded moment the Directors yielded to counsels we deem most pernicious, which resulted in a high-handed infraction of law, such as has seldom been witnessed in any community. The Superintendent, lawfully in power by State authority and the Act ratified by the signature of the Governor, ejected from his solemn trust by violent hands, having no authority or right save that of force!

We would gladly have passed the last paragraph without remark, but, in justice to all parties concerned, as well as the public, we are compelled to say this much—besides, the act is fraught with too much danger as a precedent to be allowed to pass without proper criticism.

Finally the convention took place, which resulted in the election of Dr. G. A. Shurtleff, of Stockton, as Resident Physician, and Dr. Clark, former incumbent, Assistant Physician. From this moment things have progressed with much harmony.

While we would by no means detract from the merit of the former Superintendent, we can but regard the election of Dr. Shurtleff as most fortunate for the institution at the present juncture. Besides much experience, he takes with him professional and business tact; these, with his high moral reputation, secure for him not only the confidence of the public, but the confidence and respect of the employés and inmates of the institution.

Already, chaos has given place to order; insubordination to perfect obedience. In saying this for the institution under present management, we are not pretending to account for the confusion that prevailed there a few months ago. Unfortunately, the officers could not agree; and, as always happens in such cases, the disputation spread among the attendants; and even the patients shared in the general spirit of disaffection. What among the general officers alone would have resulted in no injury or discomfort to the patients, when in the hands and brains of attendants who were governed altogether by passion, became serious, and, it is charged, even "fatal" in one or two instances.

That patients, in the absence of the Superintendent and Physicians were harshly treated, there is no doubt, and moreover, the evidence is conclusive, as charged, that a young woman brought to the Asylum on the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, was taken by two female attendants, and forced, against her will, into a cold bath, from which she was taken senseless, "dying or dead." The testimony is, that she was "forced into a cold bath, and her head held under water until she was dead or dying." And, again, it is charged, that a certain male patient was maltreated by one of the attendants by "blows, kicks, and stamps," insomuch that he died. On post mortem examination, the body was found horribly mutilated—limbs broken and skull crushed in a shocking manner. It is proper to state that it is believed that most of the wounds were posthumous. Here the dark chapter closes as far as we have knowledge. What a scrutinizing examination might develop we have no means of knowing.

In dwelling on these circumstances, perhaps we have diverged somewhat from our proper line of duty. Nevertheless, the facts are patent,

and if avoided altogether, we should at least render ourselves obnoxious to the charge of entertaining a desire to cover what, above all things else, should be made public. And while, as I believe, the members of the Visiting Board are of one mind in regard to the present able management of the Asylum, they are equally as unanimous in their desire that the public should be as perfectly informed in regard to the past, as to what is to be the future management of this public charity, to which they subscribe so liberally and cheerfully.

The Medical Visitors have no power in this connection beyond reporting facts relating to the "sanitary condition and medical management of the Asylum;" hence they have no means of ascertaining who, if any one, is particularly in fault, except so far as they can draw conclusions from the circumstances developed without positive evidence.

We have no idea that any of the principal officers were aware that cruelty was being practiced on the unfortunate inmates by attendants at the time, nor that it would have been permitted had they known to what extent such abuses were carried.

If there is culpability, it exists because it was not known what was taking place every day in an institution of so much magnitude.

This again, however, was the result of the unfortunate difficulty into which the Asylum had fallen. So general was the defection, that officers from the highest to the lowest participated.

To avoid like difficulties hereafter, the law providing for the election of officers should be amended or repealed altogether and returned to the Legislature. Under the existing laws two members of one Board, or three of the other, may prevent an election indefinitely.

ASYLUM BUILDINGS.

Since our last report some improvements have been made to the old buildings. An entire new story has been added to one of the wings, affording sleeping accommodations for some forty or more patients, and the old ground cells attached to the main yard, heretofore dark and damp, without ventilation, have had windows opened into each on both sides of the hall, rendering them perfectly comfortable. It was the discomfort exhibited in this part of the establishment that properly gave the institution the character of a prison; happily, the dingy walls and rusty gratings have disappeared, and light, airy rooms have taken their places. The heretofore dreary yard, also, occupied by some three or four hundred patients, has been nicely graded, and the centre portion roofed. From this is partitioned a reading room, where may be found some of the State papers; comfortable seats and tables are here arranged, and in the morning most of them occupied by patients anxious to learn the news of the day. No doubt if the attention of journalists was called to the fact, this room would be more liberally supplied with papers. It is an interesting fact, that quite a large portion of the inmates exhibit a taste for reading and inquiry.

THE NEW BUILDING.

This is located some six hundred yards to the north of the old Asylum, and perhaps four hundred yards north of the Resident Physician's house. A difference of opinion seemed to exist in the minds of the Medical Board and Directors in regard to the location of this building. It was the opinion of the Medical Board, so expressed, at least, at their semi-annual meeting in April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, that whatever expen-

ditures of money were made for improvements between that time and the meeting of the next Legislature, ought to be applied, as contemplated by the Legislature which had just adjourned, in erecting wings or rooms directly attached to the old Asylum, so as not to duplicate its internal operations in any essential particular. But, contrary to their expectations, a new edifice was commenced, and the first wing—or about one fifth of the whole—is now completed.

Without desiring to condemn or approve the proceeding, we have given the plain statement for information, with the knowledge that the Directors are willing to assume all responsibility, and to abide the verdict of the coming Legislature.

It is evident, however, that if Stockton is to remain the site of the *mother* institution of the State, the Directors have expended money more judiciously than to have patched the old building, which, notwithstanding, would soon be inadequate, and necessarily give place to other buildings, erected on a more enlarged and improved plan.

The wing is, as we before stated, about one fifth of what is to be the complete structure, and is of a quadrangular form, one hundred and fifty feet in extreme length from east to west.

The west end is four stories high above the basement, and is forty-two feet in length from north to south, and thirty-three feet in width from east to west, containing a suite of rooms for the use of the Matron, a sewing room, attendants' rooms, reception rooms, a suite of rooms used for common purposes, and a suite denominated domestic rooms, with accommodating hall, stairways, and closets.

The east end, being also four stories high, is thirty-five feet by sixty-two feet, containing twenty-four rooms, ten feet by twelve feet, for patients, with four bath rooms, four wash rooms, four sink rooms, with closets to each. There is also a hall in each story, twelve feet by sixty feet, with entrances and staircases leading from basement to attic.

The centre building is ninety-one feet six inches by thirty-seven feet, and only three stories above the basement. This also contains forty rooms for patients; three halls, ninety-one feet long by twelve feet wide, each containing a bay window about twenty feet square; three dining rooms, three bath rooms, three wash rooms, three water closets, three China closets, and a dumb waiter leading from the basement to all the dining rooms.

The attic has been provided with much care, being well furnished to accommodate twenty beds.

The basement is mostly used for cooking purposes, and is furnished with all modern improvements, not only for cooking, but for warming the whole establishment, which is done by steam, through coils artistically arranged through the basement.

The tanks for water are placed in the centre of the attic, and will contain about six thousand gallons. Cold and hot water are distributed throughout the building.

The entire establishment is lighted by gas from the city gas works.

The fronts are finely finished with oil mastic; the roof covering, gutters, and cornice, are of heavy galvanized iron, and the whole fabric composed of the firmest material, and finished in the most substantial manner.

The whole number of rooms, exclusive of attic, is one hundred and twenty-six, and at present are occupied by one hundred and twenty-five female patients. The windows are guarded by an outside iron sash, and are about one hundred and eighty in number.

The vaults are ventilated, and all offensive steam and gases from the boilers are carried off through pipes leading to a brick shaft, erected some two hundred feet from the main building, and seventy-five feet in height.

The entire cost of the structure and its appendages is sixty-six thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars and thirty-four cents.

This building is certainly very well adapted to the purposes intended, and is about the first step yet taken towards a curative institution. Another wing of the same, of much larger dimensions, is now imperatively demanded for the milder and better class of males. Expense cannot be taken into account. The Asylum is a public charity, intended to benefit those committed to it. A *cure* is the first object; and second, to afford relief beyond what can be received in private, or by mere imprisonment.

The herding of three or four hundred patients in a common yard, with indiscriminate association, affected as they are with insanity in every degree, can scarcely be regarded as a curative measure, nor can we reasonably expect that any will be benefited. It is a natural law of mind, as well as physics, that the weak yield to the strong; hence it is with the insane—the mild to the turbulent; and when closely associated, all to assimilate with those whose hallucinations are most confirmed and violent.

Strange as it may appear, the only accommodation afforded in the present institution, except the yard and reading room mentioned, are for eating, sleeping, and confinement. And even with late improvements, nothing beyond these is contemplated. Means for varied amusements are important, but altogether absent here. No provisions are made for religious service; no wards are especially set apart for convalescents; and no separate apartments are provided for the sick. We can but believe that a humane Legislature will not be tardy in furnishing the means for these especial objects.

We may be permitted to repeat, that for the accommodation of the present inmates, another wing is required immediately. In this no calculation is made for the increase during the next two years.

The annual increase of insane persons in this State, since the adoption of the present Asylum system, has been a fraction over fifty. But with our increased population, and the inadequate means of treatment, we may calculate that the annual increase during the next two years will be something above those figures. Hence it will devolve upon the Legislature to provide fully one third more accommodations than are now at command.

The five cent tax, levied in eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for building purposes, has in three years been just sufficient to make necessary repairs about the old Asylum buildings, and erect and furnish the wing above mentioned, which is now occupied by one hundred and twenty-five patients—twenty-five less than the increase for the three years occupied in collecting the money. Therefore the tax continued will only maintain the institution in its present crowded and unsatisfactory condition.

Without ample room and appliances, the Asylum can never rise to a curative point. And until adequate accommodations, such as shall be completely adapted to the wants of the State and humanity, the annual increase of permanent patients and a corresponding increase of expenses, will remain a settled feature of the institution.

The above facts indicate that economy as well as humanity demands a

change in the Asylum policy. In round terms, with a view of attempting to establish a curative institution, as much more room as is now occupied could, with great propriety, be immediately provided, either at Stockton or on some other site selected.

But even with such improvements, the institution would not then equal those of the Eastern States.

It is estimated, by those quite competent to judge, that a new Asylum could be constructed and put in condition for the accommodation of about three hundred patients, as they are provided for in Eastern institutions, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. With such a provision, no additional expenditure would be required, probably, for the next six years to come, and perhaps indefinitely, as then the annual increase of cures would nearly if not quite equal the present increase of insane.

The question has been raised, and doubtless will be again, as to the proper place of locating future buildings. Those who have the best opportunity to judge correctly, give it as their opinion that "three or four hundred patients are as many as can be cared for to the best advantage in one institution." Again, it is urged that a branch Asylum for the insane, as a matter of convenience to the northern part of the State, is peremptorily demanded, such institution to be located somewhere north of Sacramento. Others insist that the site should be selected on tide water, about the Bay of San Francisco, as being more accessible to all parts of the State, and combining more requisite conveniences, such as "altitude, picturesque scenery, fertility of soil, natural drainage, and ample water facilities," than any other point.

We have before suggested that Marysville afforded all requisite natural advantages, and was the place above all others that accommodated the whole of the northern counties in the State, except the coast tier, which could reach this point just as easy as Stockton. The inconvenience and expense of transporting patients from Marysville to Stockton is among the strong arguments in favor of locating a branch at the last named place, this being the general starting point.

Buildings for the care of one hundred and fifty of the mild class of incurables could be provided at Marysville at a small present expense, and before other patients from the northern section of the State could accumulate to any extent, suitable buildings could be erected on proper grounds.

In a former report we referred to the class of persons confined at the Asylum. Notwithstanding the law of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, a large number of imbeciles and epileptics still remain there that should be provided for in county poor houses or hospitals. The tax for the maintenance of the poor is among the heavy items of public expenditures in the State, yet there is no law on the statute books economizing and equalizing the burden. Proper poor laws would relieve the State from the care of a very large percentage of persons who now find their way into the State charities.

In this connection we may speak of the present government of the Asylum. If no change is contemplated in the locations of buildings, to avoid a repetition of the occurrences of the last convention for the election of Physicians, the quorum of the Joint Convention of Medical Visitors and Directors should be fixed by law at a majority of the two Boards, without reference to representation of either.

If a branch institution should be organized, very naturally two Boards of Trustees would be provided; both should act in conjunction in the

location and construction of buildings for either Asylum, and also in the Joint Conventions.

The Medical Board could very properly have an oversight of the two, and their powers should be enlarged, and in any event, their duties more specifically defined.

There seems to be an objection to the locating of all the Directors in one place. Very likely it would give better satisfaction if three were residents of Stockton, and two taken from the State at large. This would, in a measure, do away with the prejudice against permitting private and local interests governing too much public institutions.

The following table exhibits the operations of the Asylum during the current year :

From September 1, 1864, to September 30, 1865.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients September 1, 1864.....	441	140	581
Admitted during the year, September 3, 1864, to October 1, 1865.....	191	77	268
Total number under treatment during the year....	632	217	849
Discharged cured.....	69	24	93
Discharged improved.....	5	6	11
Discharged unimproved.....	3	1	4
Number died.....	66	16	82
Number escaped.....			27
Total discharged, died, and escaped.....			217
Leaving in the Asylum, September 30, 1865.....			632
Increase during the year.....			51

In closing this report, so impressed are we with the importance of the subject, that we venture, for the second or third time, to call attention to the absolute necessity of abundant room in the successful treatment of the insane. It should never be forgotten that a *cure* is the object of the charity. Wards of the size of ours, in which are crowded from eighty to a hundred patients, in eastern institutions are occupied by fifteen or twenty. When a certain amount of room is found to be essential, it is provided. Patients are properly classed and allotted to their suite of rooms, and on no account are innovations permitted. So it should be here. Every consideration sacred to Christian benevolence, moral obligations, and humanity, demands that a high and open handed liberality be bestowed upon this noble charity.

With the highest considerations of esteem for yourself, the above is respectfully submitted.

LORENZO HUBBARD,
Member Board of Medical Visitors of Insane Asylum, Cal.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

(Fifteenth, including the Insane Department of the General Hospital,)

OF THE

RESIDENT PHYSICIAN

OF THE

Insane Asylum of California.

1865.

REPORT.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN:—In compliance with the seventh section of an Act of the Legislature concerning the Insane Asylum of California, approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, the annual report of the Resident Physician of said institution is respectfully submitted.

On the first day of August, of the present year, I was, by a joint meeting of your Board and the Board of Medical Visitors, elected Resident Physician; and on the fifth day of the same month I entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office.

You are therefore aware that it is only during the brief period of two months that I have occupied my present official connection with the institution.

With no other special knowledge or experience than that acquired in so short a time, one would meet with discouraging embarrassments in even presenting from the records "the principal facts and results" connected with the annual transactions of an institution ranking among the largest of the kind on the western hemisphere; while an attempt to occupy your attention with a report thereon, embracing views and deductions of his own, would be a futile and graceless exhibition of inordinate vanity.

I trust, however, that a connection with the Asylum in another capacity, prolonged from an ever cherished interest in its welfare and success, will shield me from the appearance of immodest pretension, should I even venture to comment upon some of the statistical facts and results herein exhibited.

The following table shows the number of patients at the commencement of the year, the admissions, discharges, recoveries, deaths, and elopements, and the number remaining October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five :

From September 30, 1864, to October 1, 1865.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of patients September 30, 1864.....	441	140	581
Number of patients admitted.....	190	78	268
Number of patients under treatment.....	631	218	849
Number of patients discharged cured.....	69	24	93
Number of patients discharged improved.....	5	6	11
Number of patients discharged unimproved.....	3	1	4
Number of patients died	66	16	82
Number of patients eloped.....	26	1	27
Number of patients discharged, died, and eloped....	169	48	217
Number of patients remaining October 1, 1865.....	462	170	632

It will be observed that the increase of patients during the year is fifty-one—a large addition compared with the previous year, when the number was two less at the close than at the beginning of the year. But it will also be seen by reference to the report of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, that the number of admissions has been forty-nine more during this year than last, which, in a great measure, accounts for the comparatively large increase.

The percentage of recoveries to the admissions is about thirty-four and seventy one-hundredths, which, though not as great by nearly twenty per cent as the average of cures in previous years, is yet by no means a small or discreditable rate for a single year, viewed in comparison with the curative results obtained in other institutions of the kind; in which, also, it will be observed, wide variations occasionally occur.

The number of deaths, by a remarkable coincidence, is exactly the same as during the preceding year—it being eighty-two. But the whole number of inmates being greater, the percentage of deaths on the number treated, and on the number resident, is not as large as last year.

A comparison of the results of the past year, as exhibited in the foregoing table, with those of previous years and other similar institutions, may be of interest, and afford desirable information. For this purpose we will give a brief history of

INSANITY, AND THE RESULTS OF ITS TREATMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

Hardly had the acquisition of California to the United States, and the discovery of the precious metals, put in motion upon this coast the enterprise of modern civilization, before insanity began to be developed. Nor is this a matter of wonder, when we consider the peculiar manner in which our State was peopled, and the peculiar influences which operated upon its early inhabitants. Suddenly crowded together from all parts of the world, in a fierce and selfish struggle for wealth and position, with energies quickened by new hopes, and anon paralyzed by overwhelming disappointments; restless, unsettled, and improvident, at once relieved from the steadying cares and deprived of the composing

influences of home; to-day surfeiting upon the profuse luxuries of unfostered wealth, and to-morrow pining over the privations of unresisted want; enjoying a liberty expanded to licentiousness, and often yielding to the impulses of passions pampered by vice, and severed from the moral restraints of society, the early settlers of California laid the foundation and contributed much to the present vast accumulation of mental disorders.

During the year eighteen hundred and fifty, there were fourteen insane persons sent to the Station House in San Francisco. It is estimated that the whole number of insane of that year amounted to twenty-two. Some of these received care and medical treatment in the Marine Hospital at San Francisco, and others were temporarily secured in prisons. In eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the State Hospitals at Sacramento and Stockton afforded accommodations for the insane. During this year the Hospital at Sacramento received thirty-four, and the one at Stockton thirteen, making the whole number forty-seven.*

In eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the Legislature ordered all the insane persons of the State to be sent to Stockton, and placed in the State Hospital; and accordingly, one hundred and twenty-four were this year admitted into what was termed the Insane Department of the General Hospital. Thus were brought together all the insane of the State, at the early period of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, in the place where they have ever since been maintained and treated. Some of the very individuals who were received at that time, now more than thirteen years ago, are still inmates of the Asylum. In the following year, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the Legislature abolished the State Hospital at Stockton, and created in its place the *Insane Asylum of California*. As soon as practicable thereafter, the patients in the Hospital Department were removed, and the institution devoted exclusively, as it has been ever since, to the care of the insane. Appropriate buildings were erected, which have since been added to from time to time, to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the institution, until it has reached a capacity affording crowded accommodations for and containing about six hundred and fifty beds; the late necessity of having to nightly prepare temporary beds on the floor having been just overcome by the occupancy of the new building.

Extending back more than fourteen years, when the thirteen homeless and forlorn pioneers of insanity were confined temporarily in a little wooden building, on the corner of El Dorado and Market streets, receiving their scanty supply of air and light through small auger holes cut in closely boarded windows, the following tables will show the result of the treatment of insanity in California from its incipency in the Insane Department of the State Hospital in eighteen hundred and fifty-one, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

The first table shows the number of admissions, the number of recoveries, and the number of deaths annually, the number in the Asylum at the close of each year, and the annual increase of patients. The second table exhibits the whole number treated, the percentage of recoveries to the admissions, the percentage of deaths on the number treated, and the percentage of deaths on the number resident:

YEAR.	Admissions.....	Recoveries.....	Deaths.....	Number resident at close of each year	Increase.....	Decrease.....
1851.....	13	6	1	6	6	.....
1852.....	124	50	10	62	56	.....
1853.....	160	198	12	103	41	.....
1854.....	202	150	21	134	31	.....
1855.....	214	168	18	162	28	.....
1856.....	210	126	.....	172	10	.....
1857.....	206	81	28	188	16	.....
1858.....	244	112	32	273	85	.....
1859.....	276	112	49	370	97	.....
1860.....	248	123	54	417	47	.....
1861.....	198	154	33	416	.....	1
1862.....	301	127	65	499	83	.....
1863.....	252	105	47	583	84	2
1864.....	219	101	82	581	.....	.....
1865.....	268	93	82	632	51	.....
Totals.....	3,135	1,616	534	.....	635	3

YEAR.	Whole number treated	Per cent of recoveries to admission.....	Per cent of deaths on Number treated.....	Per cent of deaths on Number resident.....
1851.....	13	46.15	7.69	16.67
1852.....	130	40.32	7.69	16.13
1853.....	222	67.50	5.40	11.65
1854.....	305	74.00	6.89	15.67
1855.....	348	78.50	5.20	11.11
1856.....	382	60.00	.....	.....
1857.....	373	39.32	7.33	14.89
1858.....	432	45.90	7.41	11.72
1859.....	549	40.58	8.91	13.24
1860.....	618	49.59	8.73	12.95
1861.....	615	77.77	5.36	7.93
1862.....	717	42.19	9.06	11.02
1863.....	751	41.67	6.26	8.06
1864.....	802	46.12	10.22	14.11
1865.....	849	34.70	9.66	12.97

These general statistics of the institution, deduced and compiled from the annual reports of its several Superintendents, afford the tangible and incontestible proofs of its success, and cannot fail to be satisfactory and most gratifying to the humanity and State pride of our citizens. They exhibit the Insane Asylum of California, in its curative results, in an extremely favorable comparison with the most successful institutions of the kind in the world. With no adequate preparation or conveniences on the start to render its ministrations of charity "twice blessed," with its columns of admissions already advanced and fast progressing while yet the foundation walls of the contemplated buildings were unlaïd, of the three thousand one hundred and thirty-five patients received, one thousand six hundred and sixteen—more than fifty-one per cent—have been discharged cured.

In order the more fully to appreciate the curative success of the Asylum, it will be necessary to consider as ascertained by the proportion of recoveries in others, and by conclusions of reliable authors on the subject

THE CURABILITY OF INSANITY.

Esquirol, in his investigations, obtained the results of the treatment of sixteen thousand five hundred and sixteen cases, admitted into the leading hospitals for the insane in England, and three thousand nine hundred and thirty eight cases received into the principal Asylums of France. Of the former number, five thousand eight hundred and nineteen, or thirty-five per cent of the number admitted, recovered, while of the latter, one thousand nine hundred and ninety-two, or fifty per cent of the number admitted, recovered. These were treated to a conclusion, which is not the case with the admissions noted in our tables, as they embrace the patients received up to the very day of their date, who, consequently, have had no time for restoration. In Germany and Prussia the cures were much more rare than in England and France. Having presented these statistics, this corypheus of authors upon insanity says: "From the reports made in different establishments or hospitals for the insane, we conclude, first, that the absolute cures of the insane are about one third; second, that the number of cures varies from a fourth to a half. This difference depends upon the peculiar circumstances of locality, maladies, and treatment." *

Dr. Thurman gives the results of treatment in more than fifty Asylums—English, French, American, Scotch, Irish, and German—showing the ratio of recoveries to the number of admissions in each, and exhibiting a range of twenty-six to forty-nine per cent. † Bucknell and Tuke, adding the results of their own investigations to these tables, say: "The conclusions to which an examination of these statistics leads us may be thus stated in the words of the above writer, namely: 'that as regards the recoveries in Asylums which have been established during any considerable period, a proportion of much less than forty per cent of the admissions is, under ordinary circumstances, to be regarded as a low proportion, and one much exceeding forty-five per cent as a high proportion.'" ‡

An examination of the reports of some of the principal Asylums of our own country will not change the high position to which the Insane Asylum of California is entitled among them as a curative institution.

* Esquirol on Insanity, p. 61.

† Statistics of Insanity, p. 106.

‡ Bucknell and Tuke on Insanity, p. 261.

INSANE ASYLUMS.	Admissions.....	Cures.....	Percentage of cures to admissions.....
Maine Insane Hospital, Augusta, for 21 years.....	2,398	989	41
Central Asylum, Ohio, for 24 years.....	3,857	2,000	52
State Hospital, Worcester, Mass., for 25 years....	4,641	2,551	45
Retreat for the Insane, Hartford, Conn., for 41 yrs.	4,378	2,060	47
State Lunatic Asylum, N. J., for 14 years.....	2,076	841	40
State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y., for 21 years.	7,235	2,823	39
Average of five Asylums, Pennsylvania, 1860....	.....	.....	40
Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Kentucky, for 38 years.	2,571	968	37
State Hospital, Taunton, Mass., (Rep. 1860) 6 yrs.	1,258	497	39
Insane Asylum of California, commencement in 1851 in General Hospital, to October 1st, 1865, 14 years.....	3,135	1,616	51

It is unnecessary to pursue these comparisons further, gratifying as they must be to the philanthropist, whose sympathies are with the unfortunate, or to the political economist, who justly looks for a commensurate return for the public munificence which so early commenced, and has ever since so liberally sustained this costly charity.

PROPORTION OF RELAPSES OR RE-ATTACKS.

In connection with the ratio of cures, and to obtain a full and comprehensive view of the beneficial results obtained from the operations of the Asylum, we will also consider the proportion of relapses or re-attacks; or, in other words, the comparative effectiveness of the reported cures. A relapse, in the proper use of the term, is a remanifestation of the disease while the recovery is incomplete—a rekindling of the apparently extinguished fire from a concealed spark. A re-attack is a recurrence of the disease subsequently to complete recovery.

The situation of the Insane Asylum of California is such as to insure the return to its own wards of a large proportion of the patients who have once been discharged as recovered, and have afterwards suffered a relapse, or re-attack of their malady.

What proportion of cases re-admitted into the institution have been returned with a relapse of the original attack in consequence of the imperfection of the cure, and what proportion from re-attacks after complete recovery, we have not the means of knowing. But the re-admissions, of course, include both forms of renewed eruption, and in my judgment, they do not bear a large proportion to the number dismissed as cured.

It is reasonable to suppose, basing the statement upon the observations of the scientific and experienced, that twenty per cent of all who have been once insane and have recovered, will, sooner or later, be re-afflicted with their former misfortune. If the predisposition did not already

exist, the first attack establishes it; and if it did exist, it is increased by the disease having been once developed.

This institution has discharged as recovered during the last fourteen years, one thousand six hundred and sixteen patients. It has now in its wards six hundred and thirty-two. Of this number about seventy-five are persons who had been previously in the Asylum and discharged as cured. This is less than five per cent of the whole number discharged as recovered. This proportion, in an institution which, from its extreme isolation from any other of the kind, would be peculiarly liable to have its imperfect or impaired work returned, is not large.

More than fifty per cent of the patients dismissed cured from the Glasgow Royal Asylum in eighteen hundred and sixty-two had been previously insane. Some of the number had been twice discharged during the year. "One female patient who had been admitted twice during the year, had been in the Asylum above thirty times; and one male patient who was also twice admitted, had been seven times in the Asylum. One gentleman had been above twelve times an inmate of the Asylum."*

MORTALITY.

The following table will show the number and cause of death, nativity, age, sex, length of residence in the Asylum, and duration of insanity, of all who have died during the past year.

Months.....	Number.....	CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	SEX.		RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.			DURATION OF INSANITY.	
				Years.....	Male.....	Female..	Years....	Months..	Days.....	Years.....	Months..
1864.											
Oct.....	1	General paralysis.....	Italy.....	36	1	.....	1	4	.....	1	10
	2	Inflammation of bowels.....	Ireland.....	36	.....	1	.....	2	13	.....	.....
	3	Marasmus.....	Mexico.....	28	1	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	10
	4	Softening of the brain.....	Ohio.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Nov....	1	General paralysis.....	Poland.....	33	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	4
	2	Acute mania.....	China.....	.....	.....	1	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
	3	Consumption.....	Kentucky..	32	1	.....	2	3	.....	8	.....
	4	General paralysis.....	France.....	46	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Dec....	1	Softening of the brain.....	Germany..	46	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	3
	2	Acute mania.....	Holland....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	1	3
	3	Softening of the brain.....	Pennsylv'a	44	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	4	Acute mania.....	New York..	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	5	Softening of the brain.....	France.....	31	1	.....	1	7	.....	.....	.....
	6	Consumption.....	Tennessee.	42	1	.....	7	8	.....	.....	.....
	7	Consumption.....	Illinois....	38	.....	1	.....	8	.....	8	8
	8	Inanition.....	Ireland.....	31	1	.....	.....	10	.....	1	5
1865.											
Jan....	1	Softening of the brain.....	Ireland.....	30	1	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
	2	Softening of the brain.....	New York..	47	1	.....	.....	1	22	.....	.....
	3	Softening of the brain.....	Ireland.....	.....	1	.....	2	11	.....	.....	.....
	4	Consumption.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	7	.....	.....	.....
Feb....	1	Acute mania.....	Belgium....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	25	.....	1
	2	Chronic diarrhoea.....	China.....	42	1	.....	1	9	.....	1	11
	3	Consumption.....	Arkansas..	.....	1	.....	2	10	.....	.....	.....

* Report of Glasgow Asylum for 1863.

Months.....	Number	CAUSE OF DEATH.	NATIVITY.	AGE.	SEX.		RESIDENCE IN THE ASYLUM.			DURATION OF INSANITY.	
				Years....	Male.....	Female..	Years....	Months...	Days.....	Years....	Months...
Feb....	4	Softening of the brain	Virginia....	38	1	.....	1	7	.....	3	5
	5	Softening of the brain.....	Prussia.....	45	1	.....	.....	4	.....	1	10
	6	Consumption.....	.....	36	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	Consumption.....	China.....	54	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
	8	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	44	1	.....	4	11	.....	.....	.....
	9	Acute mania.....	Pennsylv'a	40	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	14
Mar...	10	Consumption.....	America....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	Epilepsy.....	Australia..	18	1	.....	1	10	.....	3	10
	1	Marasmus.....	Spain.....	34	1	.....	6	11	.....	7	.....
	2	Consumption.....	Mexico.....	27	.....	1	3	8	.....	7	.....
	3	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	28	1	.....	3	11	.....	4	1
	4	Epilepsy.....	Pac. Ocean.	15	1	.....	4	6	.....	11	6
	5	Consumption.....	U. S.....	.....	.....	1	2	2	.....	10	2
	6	Scrofula.....	Jamaica....	30	1	.....	5	6	.....	.....	.....
	7	Marasmus.....	Italy.....	33	.....	1	.....	7	.....	11	7
	8	Epilepsy.....	Kentucky..	44	1	.....	.....	2	9	8	.....
April..	9	Acute mania.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	3	.....	8	.....
	10	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	35	.....	1	4	2	.....	4	2
	1	Consumption.....	China.....	37	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....
	2	Consumption.....	New Jersey	40	1	.....	6	5	.....	.....	.....
	3	Softening of the brain	England....	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	1	11
	4	Consumption.....	China.....	.....	1	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....
	5	Softening of the brain.....	Vermont....	32	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	8
	6	Marasmus.....	Scotland..	26	1	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....
May...	7	Softening of the brain.....	Germany...	51	1	.....	1	9	.....	3	9
	1	Dropsy.....	N. Hamp...	35	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
	2	Softening of the brain.....	Kentucky..	35	1	.....	.....	1	11	.....	.....
	3	Softening of the brain.....	Illinois....	23	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3
	4	Softening of the brain.....	Pennsylv'a	41	1	.....	3	7	.....	.....	.....
	5	Softening of the brain.....	Mass.....	36	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	7
	6	Marasmus.....	China.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7	Consumption.....	Tennessee..	39	1	.....	3	2	.....	6	.....
June...	8	Marasmus.....	Ireland.....	36	1	.....	5	9	.....	5	11
	9	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	32	1	.....	5	8	.....	.....	.....
	1	Suicide.....	New York..	44	1	.....	.....	2	20	.....	5
	2	Wound in the larynx *.....	England....	40	.....	1	.....	1	14	.....	3
	3	Consumption.....	Ireland.....	47	1	.....	7	.....	.....	7	.....
	4	Chronic disease of the brain	Scotland..	39	.....	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
	5	Congestion of bowels.....	Ireland.....	47	1	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
	6	Consumption.....	Washingt'n	30	1	.....	4	3	.....	4	4
July...	7	Erysipelas.....	Germany...	42	1	.....	.....	1	26	1	2
	1	Softening of the brain.....	France.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	.....	.....
	2	Softening of the brain.....	Maryland..	46	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
	3	Acute mania.....	Maine.....	43	1	.....	.....	1	19	.....	8
	4	Acute mania.....	China.....	41	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....
	5	Acute mania.....	China.....	50	1	.....	.....	1	4	.....	3
	6	Softening of the brain.....	Pennsylv'a	68	1	.....	.....	10	.....	3	10
	7	Acute mania.....	Germany...	29	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	2
Aug....	8	Softening of the brain.....	France.....	52	1	.....	2	1	.....	2	2
	9	Consumption.....	.....	23	1	.....	2	4	.....	2	5
	1	Apoplexy.....	Ireland.....	31	1	.....	3	5	.....	3	8
	2	Exhaustion f'm acute mania	C. America	24	.....	1	.....	.....	26	.....	1
	3	Consumption.....	.....	.....	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	4	Puerperal fever.....	Missouri...	19	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
	1	Epilepsy.....	Ireland.....	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	5	3
	2	Exhaustion f'm acute mania	America....	43	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Sept...	3	Inflammation of the brain..	Illinois....	31	1	.....	6	.....	.....	7	6
	4	Scirrhus of stomach.....	Chili.....	.....	1	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	8
	5	Consumption.....	France.....	41	1	.....	5	11	.....	.....	.....

*This wound was received in attempting suicide before admission to the Asylum, and death was caused by stricture of the larynx after the wound closed.

Notwithstanding the inmates have enjoyed a remarkable immunity from all physical diseases except such as were the recognized cause or the obvious result of their respective mental disorders, the ratio of mortality is large compared with that of a majority of Asylums for the insane. It is not, however, large when we take into consideration those modifying circumstances which are never overlooked by the statistician in collating his figures and stating his conclusions. "The mortality must be more considerable when we have to treat every form of insanity. * * It is one to six or eight."*

One to eight, on the number resident, is about the ratio of mortality in this Asylum during the past year. The cases sent here comprise every conceivable variety of mental unsoundness. The changeless idiot, the apparently well but hapless victim of jealousy, the helpless paralytic, and even the cold and pulseless moribund, in the inaudible delirium of approaching death, are sent and admitted to this institution. We are informed of a recent case in which death intervened between the order of commitment and the departure of the public conveyance which was to take the patient on the same or the next day. More than one hundred miles away the corpse lay, just committed to the Insane Asylum at Stockton. Providence mercifully sent the worn-out traveller to a more undisturbed repose. Many come from city and county hospitals where the silent ravages of chronic organic disease have at length dethroned the mind. Nearly all the inmates of our Asylum are supported by charity. Many of them are homeless, and some friendless. We have no almshouses and but few charitable institutions of any kind. Consequently the fifty per cent of incurables, or at least a majority of them, remain here even after they become harmless; and in the course of nature must sooner or later die. Many of them annually die of those diseases to which the insane are peculiarly liable. One of the chief of these is consumption. Twenty eight per cent of the deaths of the past year are attributed to this disease. In the Asylum at Taunton, Massachusetts, thirty per cent of the deaths for seven years were from consumption. A still more deplorable and equally prolific cause of death as well as of mental alienation is general paralysis. The second ward of our Asylum presents the melancholly examples of this revolting and fatal form of insanity. It is noted in the tabular statement and on the records as softening of the brain. "The duration of the disease extends from one to three, and in solitary cases, from five to six years. It almost invariably terminates in death."†

The great number of cases of this form of insanity found in our Asylum is a verification of the following observations of the author above quoted: "The male sex is more predisposed to this form of paralysis than the female." * * * Those ranks of society "in which there is much room for the play of ambition, and where there is great temptation to debauchery, are peculiarly prone to it. Venereal excesses and intemperance frequently give rise to the affection." Nearly three fourths of the inmates of this Asylum are males; and in what country has there been more room for the play of ambition, or greater temptation to debauchery and intemperance, than in California?

Twenty-eight per cent of the deaths were from general paralysis.

With the exception of twelve deaths from acute mania, six from marasmus, and four from epilepsy, there were only solitary instances of deaths from other causes.

* Esquirol, pp. 65 and 66.

† Romberg on Diseases of Nervous System.

GENERAL HEALTH.

As has already been observed, the patients have been blessed with their usual remarkable exemption from the ordinary acute diseases. Aside from the common and unavoidable complications of insanity, sickness has been almost unknown in the wards of the Asylum. It might be supposed that an institution so crowded as this has been for years past, would have been visited by some of those frightful epidemics which occasionally decimate the passengers of crowded ships, spread terror through the camps of great armies, and drive from large cities their panic-stricken inhabitants. In the first place, as one reason for the invariable general healthfulness of the institution, its wards, the inmates, and their clothes, are kept scrupulously clean. There is no indulgence or relaxation respecting this rule. In the second place, much less room is required for the preservation of health in an institution of this kind, in the climate of California, than would be necessary in that of the Eastern States. So mild and equable is its temperature, that the patients literally live out of doors during the daytime, the whole year round. In the yards or airing courts are large roofs, erected to protect them from the heat of the sun in summer and from rain in winter; and there such as are not trusted to saunter about the pleasure grounds spend their time. A large room or hall, used as a reading room, and warmed by a fire when necessary, to which the patients at all times have free ingress and egress, is also situated in the central part of the main yard. And during night and day, summer and winter, the windows of the Asylum are let down from the top, admitting a constant circulation of fresh air, of grateful temperature, through the wards.

The climate of our State is known to be, even in the hottest weather, remarkably exempt from that sultry, pestiferous heat existing between the trade winds in the low latitudes, and experienced more or less in the East, in the night as intensely as in the daytime, during the season termed dog days, as well as occasionally in other parts of the summer. On the other hand, in the rigorous climate of the Eastern States, the physical comfort of the patients requires them to be housed most of the time during nearly six months of the year, and that their rooms be closed during the hours of sleep against the inclemency of the external atmosphere. For these reasons, though much more room is desirable, the inmates of our Asylum have endured, with apparent impunity, the scanty supply of room afforded them. Much relief, however, is now obtained from our former crowded state by the recent occupation by the female patients of the

NEW BUILDING.

All the female patients recently occupying the north wing of the old Asylum building, and about one third of those in the two small one story brick buildings in the northeast yard, have been transferred to the new building. Thus we have about one hundred and twenty-five patients in the new structure, and about forty-three remaining in the above named detached accompaniments of the old.

This valuable improvement, in its capacity and means of comfort and security, as well as in all other respects, fully answers our expectations. It is but the section of a perfect and more extensive plan of building, but it is sufficiently complete and independent in itself to possess the capacity and conveniences, so far as its present use is concerned, that the same part would afford in union with the whole. It may thus be added

to without derangement of architectural design, or remain as it is without waste of expenditure. It contains seven wards, admirably arranged for the classification of patients—an important curative necessity, of which we have been heretofore nearly destitute. Before this change we only had three wards for one hundred and sixty-eight female patients, whereas we now have eight. All the apparatus for warming, lighting, cooking, bathing, supplying water, and conveying food, operate in an entirely satisfactory and successful manner. The culinary department is in the basement; and all the work therein is performed by a man and his wife, with the aid of patients, at an expense of sixty-five dollars per month. The kitchen is accessible from the wards by inside stairways. This gives the inmates some of the essential accommodations of a *home*. The duty of procuring hot tea or gruel, or other necessities of the kind, for the sick or newly arrived and exhausted patient, is made easy and agreeable. You are aware of the annoying inconveniences, to the females, of the old kitchen in this respect. It is situated in the very thoroughfare of the male patients and employés, and was more or less monopolized by the wants or surrounded by the presence of the four hundred and sixty-four male inmates.

By the erection of this building the crowded condition of the male department is relieved as much as that of the females.

It gives to the use of the males the entire old Asylum building, the north wing and its two yards, one at the end and one in the rear, in addition to the part before occupied. The yard containing the one story brick building before named, is another and separate inclosure.

This leaves to the males two of the largest and best wards in the institution, containing one hundred beds. About seventy-five of the male patients have heretofore been compelled to sleep in temporary beds made upon the floors of the corridors. These are now all provided for, leaving about twenty-five spare beds for future use.

I feel it my duty, out of consideration for the unknown and countless friends of the great multitude of unfortunates under our charge, and in view of past events, to say one word in regard to the

TREATMENT OF THE PATIENTS BY THE ATTENDANTS.

We have taken great pains to inculcate the maxim that an insane person is not responsible for his conduct; that he neither directs the performance nor appreciates the character of his own acts; that he is as unanswerable for them as an infant whose nascent mind is not yet endowed with the attributes of reason and volition; and that hence he is to be regarded as incapable of provoking, in the rational mind, the spirit of anger and retaliation.

The feelings of the insane, too, are often actually sensitive to the slightest acts of rudeness or discourtesy, or to any apparent lack of respect or want of consideration exhibited by others in their intercourse with them. And anything that offends an insane person unnecessarily, whether it be the injury, physical or mental, of personal abuse, or the irritations and disturbances of a rude and imperious manner on the part of his attendants, serves to unnecessarily augment his mental disorder and retard or destroy the restorative influences.

It is hardly necessary to say that the attendants are not allowed in any manner to assault the persons of the patients, or to exercise over them any penal or vindictive treatment. They are required to treat them with invariable kindness and respect, using only such restraint as is necessary to prevent self-injury or the injury of each other, and exer-

cising only such compulsion as is required to procure the performance of the necessary daily routine of life. Mechanical restraint is used only under the direction of the medical attendants, except the simplest kind on the hands, to prevent the destruction of clothing. Those barbarous appliances known by the general term of *irons* are not allowed in the institution. There is not a handcuff, or shackle, or chain, or any species of that kind of prison furniture, fit only to be used on criminals, to be found in or belonging to the Insane Asylum of California. Our present attendants are attentive and kind in their treatment of the patients, and observant of the principles and restrictions indicated in the foregoing observations.

We would tender to the editors and proprietors of the following papers our cordial thanks for their valuable literary favors. Their contributions are a source of great enjoyment and benefit to the patients:

San Francisco Daily Evening Bulletin;
 San Francisco Daily American Flag;
 San Francisco Golden Era;
 San Francisco Spirit of the Times;
 San Francisco Monitor;
 San Francisco Abend Post (German);
 Courier de San Francisco;
 Sacramento Daily Bee;
 Stockton Daily Independent;
 Stockton Daily Evening Herald;
 Alpine Chronicle;
 Virginia Daily Union;
 Le Voz de Mejico;
 New York Sunday Atlas;
 New York Sun;
 New York Dispatch;
 New York Irish American;
 New York Leader;
 Brooklyn Daily Eagle;
 The Boston Nation.

We would also respectfully solicit similar favors from others.

In conclusion, I gratefully acknowledge the recent manifestation of your confidence, relying upon your aid in the discharge of the sacred and responsible duties it has imposed. I would invite an ever active vigilance and scrutinous care over the interests of this institution. It is one of vast importance, both in the expenditure it incurs and the good it bestows. It is the first and only public asylum for the insane on this coast. It has opened its doors to a newly inhabited country, far exceeding in area the New England and Middle States combined. It has had its day of small beginnings, and its hours of darkness and of good and of evil report. It is now one of the largest institutions of its kind in our land. It contains the unfortunate representatives of more than forty counties of our own State, and receives on the most liberal terms the afflicted applicants of other States. Its columns of cures are the proud trophies of its success. Its impartial blessings, as the silent rays of a genial sun, have been diffusing themselves unheard throughout the State, lighting up the dark and reason-bereft soul, and warming into joy the forlorn and woe-stricken heart.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,

Resident Physician.

Insane Asylum of California, }
 Stockton, October 20, 1865. }

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

Showing the counties from which two hundred and sixty-eight patients were admitted.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alameda.....	2	2	4
Amador.....	1	.....	1
Butte.....	3	1	4
Calaveras.....	1	2	3
Contra Costa.....	2	.....	2
Colusa.....	1	.....	1
El Dorado.....	11	1	12
Humboldt.....	2	.....	2
Los Angeles.....	3	.....	3
Mariposa.....	2	.....	2
Mendocino.....	.....	3	3
Monterey.....	1	.....	1
Napa.....	1	2	3
Nevada.....	7	2	9
Placer.....	3	.....	3
Sacramento.....	21	6	27
San Francisco.....	76	34	110
San Joaquin.....	15	8	23
San Mateo.....	1	.....	1
Santa Clara.....	9	5	14
Santa Cruz.....	1	1	2
Shasta.....	2	2	4
Sierra.....	1	2	3
Solano.....	.....	1	1
Sonoma.....	7	2	9
Stanislaus.....	.....	1	1
Sutter.....	2	.....	2
State Prison.....	4	.....	4
Tuolumne.....	5	1	6
Yolo.....	3	.....	3
Yuba.....	2	1	3
State of Nevada.....	1	1	2
Totals.....	190	78	268

TABLE B.

Showing the nativity of two hundred and sixty-eight patients.

UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New Hampshire.....	3	.....	3
Massachusetts.....	7	1	8
Vermont.....	5	.....	5
Tennessee.....	2	2	4
Ohio.....	3	3	6
New York.....	12	4	16
Illinois.....	7	1	8
Connecticut.....	2	1	3
Missouri.....	4	4	8
Kentucky.....	4	2	6
Maine.....	5	.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	6	2	8
South Carolina.....	1	.....	1
California.....	2	.....	2
New Jersey.....	2	1	3
Indiana.....	4	.....	4
Louisiana.....	1	.....	1
North Carolina.....	.....	2	2
Georgia.....	1	.....	1
United States.....	2	2	4
Maryland.....	2	.....	2
Virginia.....	2	.....	2
Michigan.....	1	.....	1
Totals, United States.....	78	25	103
Unknown.....	7	.....	7
Totals.....	85	25	110



TABLE B—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
England.....	9	5	14
Finland.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	1	2	3
Ireland.....	42	21	63
Prussia.....	6	3	9
Canada	3	1	4
China.....	7	2	9
Chili.....	3	1	4
France.....	4	1	5
New Brunswick.....	1	.....	1
Flores Islands.....	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	2	2	4
Sweden.....	3	.....	3
Germany.....	11	7	18
Belgium.....	.....	1	1
Bavaria.....	.....	2	2
Spain.....	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	3	.....	3
West Indies.....	1	1	2
Australia.....	.....	1	1
Mexico.....	1	.....	1
New Zealand.....	1	.....	1
Norway.....	2	.....	2
Equador.....	1	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	1	1
Central America.....	.....	1	1
Algiers.....	1	.....	1
Manilla.....	.....	1	1
Totals.....	105	53	158

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	78	25	103
Foreign countries.....	105	53	158
Unknown.....	7	.....	7
Totals	190	78	268

TABLE C.

Showing the ages at which insanity first appeared in two hundred and sixty-eight patients.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years.....	1	1	2
Between 15 and 20 years.....	2	6	8
Between 20 and 25 years.....	18	9	27
Between 25 and 30 years.....	29	14	43
Between 30 and 35 years.....	34	15	49
Between 35 and 40 years.....	30	15	45
Between 40 and 45 years.....	15	7	22
Between 45 and 50 years.....	16	2	18
Between 50 and 60 years.....	6	2	8
Between 60 and 70 years.....	.....	1	1
Unknown.....	39	6	45
Totals	190	78	268

TABLE D.

Showing the ages of two hundred and sixty-eight patients at the time of their admission.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Between 15 and 20 years.....	2	4	6
Between 20 and 25 years.....	15	9	24
Between 25 and 30 years.....	25	14	39
Between 30 and 35 years.....	40	19	59
Between 35 and 40 years.....	36	12	48
Between 40 and 45 years.....	29	11	40
Between 45 and 50 years.....	18	2	20
Between 50 and 60 years.....	14	4	18
Between 60 and 70 years.....	1	2	3
Unknown	10	1	11
Totals.....	190	78	268

TABLE E.

Showing the supposed cause of insanity in two hundred and sixty-eight patients, as stated in commitments.

Cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Religion.....	8	8	16
Typhoid fever.....	2	1	3
Disappointment in love.....	6	3	9
Pecuniary trouble.....	11	2	13
Masturbation.....	33	1	34
Hereditary.....	3	2	5
Intemperance.....	6	2	8
Mental trouble.....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	2	1	3
Exposure.....	1	1	2
Change of life.....	.....	3	3
Absence of husband.....	.....	1	1
Disease of brain.....	1	.....	1
Loss of husband.....	.....	2	2
Spiritualism.....	2	1	3
Domestic trouble.....	6	2	8
Arrested on a criminal charge.....	1	.....	1
Suppressed menstruation.....	.....	7	7
Excitement.....	.....	3	3
Fall from a horse.....	1	.....	1
Injury on the head.....	4	.....	4
Disease of the encephalon.....	1	.....	1
Syphilis.....	1	.....	1
Jealousy.....	.....	2	2
Parturition.....	.....	3	3
Meningial irritation.....	1	.....	1
Illness.....	.....	3	3
Softening of the brain.....	2	.....	2
Quinine given to the mother while nursing.....	.....	1	1
Cerebral congestion.....	1	.....	1
Poverty.....	1	.....	1
Sun stroke.....	1	.....	1
Hemorrhage.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal fever.....	.....	1	1
Loss of children.....	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	94	25	119
Totals.....	190	78	268

TABLE F.

Showing the Mental Condition of two hundred and sixty-eight patients at the time of their admission.

Form of Disease.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Mania.....	80	46	126
Monomania.....	12	8	20
Melancholia.....	25	7	32
Dementia.....	73	17	90
Totals.....	190	78	268

TABLE G.

Showing the Civil Condition of two hundred and sixty-eight patients at the time of their admission.

Civil Condition.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married.....	43	54	97
Single.....	129	16	145
Widows.....	.....	6	6
Widowers.....	3	.....	3
Unknown.....	15	2	17
Totals.....	190	78	268

TABLE FIRST.

Showing the Steward's Account of articles consumed in the Insane Asylum, including the Expense of the Office, Resident Physician's House, Assistant Physician's House, Repairs, and Passage of Discharged Patients, from October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; also, the Steward's Account from May first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, showing all the Expenses of the Asylum.

Articles to May First.	Value.
Flour.....	\$7,519 78
Meat.....	4,721 24
Potatoes.....	1,603 80
Butter.....	899 99
Tea.....	1,104 33
Coffee.....	1,371 49
Sugar.....	1,515 76
Pork.....	30 55
Lard.....	174 60
Beans.....	343 50
Rice.....	437 55
Dried fruit.....	145 21
Fruit.....	16 10
Eggs.....	18 04
Soup.....	246 96
Fish.....	171 86
Syrup.....	431 01
Salt.....	93 50
Oil.....	119 70
Candles.....	5 70
Small groceries.....	159 56
Tobacco.....	372 42
Drugs.....	579 48
Liquors.....	361 36
Hardware.....	86 20
Dry goods.....	741 17
Clothing.....	2,244 10
Shoes.....	766 40
Hats and caps.....	217 25
Bedding.....	1,211 86
Blankets.....	1,316 50
Crockery.....	138 62
Corn meal.....	269 00
Pumping.....	1,395 67
Tinware.....	327 90
Fuel.....	1,411 32
Cheese.....	5 30

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Articles to May First.	Value.
Dairy.....	1,744 38
Stable.....	948 88
Garden.....	1,720 26
Laundry.....	953 96
Gas.....	757 10
Cracked Wheat.....	256 30
Pay Roll.....	15,037 47
Miscellaneous.....	1,256 30
	\$55,249 43
Office.....	1,273 40
Resident Physician.....	1,532 32
Assistant Physician.....	540 46
Repairs and extraordinary expenses.....	2,985 92
Discharged patients.....	37 00
Total to May first.....	\$61,628 53

STEWARD'S ACCOUNT,

Showing all the Expenses of the Asylum from May 1, 1865, to October 1, 1865.

Articles.	Value.
Flour	\$4,293 24
Meat.....	2,736 35
Sugar.....	1,393 24
Tea.....	923 96
Syrup.....	450 98
Potatoes.....	1,428 14
Butter.....	1,483 93
Coffee.....	1,053 90
Lard.....	205 00
Pork.....	88 89
Fish	253 50
Eggs.....	78 35
Beans.....	73 38
Rice and cracked wheat.....	664 90
Corn meal and middlings.....	453 41
Fruit.....	130 55
Vegetables.....	18 21
Salt.....	61 34
Vinegar.....	87 72
Small groceries	143 59
Soap and potash	361 45

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
Drugs.....	\$436 28
Liquors.....	326 31
Tobacco.....	266 52
Dry goods.....	1,283 33
Clothing.....	1,686 83
Shoes.....	564 41
Blankets.....	505 00
Crockery.....	188 01
Hardware.....	462 87
Hay.....	1,078 28
Grain and feed.....	450 48
Tools and seed.....	159 75
Lumber.....	124 02
Building material.....	58 25
Brooms and brushes.....	193 10
Stationery and blanks.....	147 48
Oil and gas.....	282 27
Paints and glass.....	99 63
Fuel.....	1,744 14
Discharged patients.....	242 60
Returning escapes.....	69 00
House rent.....	245 00
Pay roll and wages.....	13,679 49
Miscellaneous.....	902 47
Total from May 1 to October 1	\$41,579 55
Total to May 1, 1865.....	61,628 53
Total expenditure for the year ending Sept. 30, 1865...	\$103,208 08

TABLE SECOND.

Showing the cost of the different departments from May 1, to October 1, 1865.

Departments.	Cost.
Kitchen and dining room.....	\$12,730 11
Male department	8,422 94
Female department	4,485 39
Bakery.....	4,644 81
Laundry and engine.....	1,966 67
Farm, garden, and dairy.....	2,774 93
Drugs.....	1,005 46
Office.....	915 44
Resident Physician (from August 1st)	525 83
Assistant Physician.....	730 90
Repairs.....	666 09
Miscellaneous.....	2,710 98
Total.....	\$41,579 55

TABLE THIRD.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Average number of patients on hand daily.....	Average daily expense.....	Average cost per capita per day.....	Average cost per capita per month.....	Cost per patient per month for boots and shoes.....	Cost per patient per month for clothing.....
October.....	585	\$265 68	\$ 45	\$14 08	\$ 18	\$ 37
November.....	592	291 97	49	14 80	15	92
December.....	596	274 54	46	14 28	23	1 13
January.....	610	277 31	45	14 09	16	98
February.....	613	308 19	50	14 08	20	62
March.....	618	318 73	51	15 99	26	67
April.....	619	300 20	48	14 56	9	26
May.....	627	309 96	49	15 32	22	1 01
June.....	637	287 25	45	13 52	20	70
July.....	639	251 12	40	12 18	13	58
August.....	626	251 47	40	12 45	20	68
September.....	628	255 44	42	12 38	15	64
Yearly averages.....	616	\$282 66	\$ 46	\$13 98	\$ 18	\$ 71

TABLE FOURTH

Products of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy.

Cabbage, pounds.....	65,218
Tomatoes, pounds.....	17,413
Turnips, pounds.....	88,299
Carrots, pounds.....	5,492
Squash, pounds.....	10,844
Beets, pounds.....	65,035
Onions, pounds.....	4,704
Beans, pounds.....	7,602
Cucumbers, dozen.....	612
Melons.....	5,561
Peas, pounds.....	2,851
Other vegetables, pounds.....	2,678
Other vegetables, bunches.....	5,852
Peaches, pounds.....	5,843
Grapes, pounds.....	2,440
Pears, pounds.....	356
Other fruits, pounds.....	936
Milk, gallons.....	8,403
Meat and lard, pounds.....	11,327
Eggs, dozen.....	123
Chickens.....	9
Cattle and calves, number of head sold.....	15

Value of products for the year.....	\$12,364 48
Cost of farm, garden, and dairy.....	7,232 05
Profit	\$5,132 43

TABLE FIFTH.

Estimated value of the Insane Asylum property.

One hundred and eighteen acres of land, buildings, furniture, and steam engines.....	\$300,000
Provisions, clothing, shoes, hats, tinware, hardware, etc.....	1,809
Wood	1,038
Carpenters' tools, and lumber.....	229
Horses	400
Wagons.....	580
Harness	175
Hogs and pigs.....	1,103
Dairy stock, (cattle).....	1,080
Garden and farm tools.....	600
Hay	879
Fruit trees and vines.....	3,500
Nursery stock	740
Total.....	\$312,133



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS
OF THE
INSANE ASYLUM OF CALIFORNIA,
FOR
THE YEAR 1864.

REPORT.

STOCKTON, October 1st, 1864.

To His Excellency, F. F. Low, Governor of the State of California :

The undersigned, Directors of the Insane Asylum of California, respectfully submit the following report for the year ending October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.

By reference to the annual report of the Treasurer, which is hereto annexed, you will find that at the commencement of the year, October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, there was no money in the General Fund at that date, but that the sum of eighteen hundred and fifty-two dollars and seventy-two cents (\$1,852 72) was due from this fund to the Improvement Fund. The total receipts from all sources, the details of which will be found in said report, amount to one hundred and forty thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars and seventy cents, (\$140,960 70,) and the disbursements to one hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred and thirty dollars and three cents, (\$128,530 03,) leaving a cash balance in the General Fund of twelve thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-seven cents, (\$12,430 67,) against which bills have been audited to the amount of nineteen thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifteen cents, (\$19,297 15,) leaving a deficiency of six thousand eight hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty-eight cents. It is quite probable that when the warrants which have been hypothecated on loans shall have been paid, a sum nearly sufficient to meet this deficiency will revert to the institution. The balance to the credit of the Improvement Fund on the first October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, was four thousand six hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents, (\$4,691 25,) since which time there has been received at different times, from the State Treasury, the sum of fifty-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty-nine cents, (\$59,276 49,) making a total of sixty-three thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven dollars and seventy-four cents, (\$63,967 74.) The disbursements amount to sixty-four thousand and forty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, (\$64,042 32,) leaving this fund overdrawn seventy-four dollars and fifty-eight cents, (\$74 58.) Bills unpaid amount to eleven

thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars and twenty-eight cents, (\$11,769 28,) which shows the total expenditure to be seventy-five thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven dollars and two cents, (\$75,737 02.)

The following exhibits the condition of the Asylum, as to the patients under care and treatment therein :

Number of patients, October 1st, 1863.....	583	
Number of patients admitted during the year.....	219	
Whole number treated during the year.....		802
Whole number discharged during the year.....	127	
Whole number escaped during the year.....	12	
Whole number died during the year.....	82	
Whole number in Asylum, October 1st, 1864.....	581	
Whole number accounted for.....		802
Number discharged cured during the year	101	
Number discharged convalescent during the year.....	19	
Number discharged unimproved during the year.....	6	
Number discharged not insane when received.....	1	
Whole number discharged as above.....		127
Percentage of recoveries to admissions.....		46
Percentage of deaths on average number resident.....		14
Percentage of deaths on whole number treated.....		10

In compliance with the Act of the Legislature, approved April twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, an additional building is in process of erection, and except the inside work, nearly finished. It is constructed of brick, with galvanized iron roof. The gutters and cornice are also made of the last named material. It contains one hundred and eleven rooms, (exclusive of basement, halls, and attics,) which are divided as follows :

Single rooms.....	55
Associated rooms.....	9
Dining rooms.....	6
Attendants' room.....	6
Matron's room.....	1
Reception room.....	1
Bath rooms.....	7
Water closets.....	7
Corridors.....	7
Sewing room.....	1
Sleeping rooms for domestics, with closets.....	5
Crockery rooms.....	6

The basement will contain the heating apparatus, and will also be used for the distribution of food to the dumb-waiters, and other domestic purposes. It is estimated that the entire structure will cost about seventy thousand dollars, and that about one hundred patients may be accommodated therein.

The undersigned at this time purposely refrain from making any suggestions or recommendations for legislative action, inasmuch as they will again report to your excellency before the meeting of the Legislature, when the subject will be more elaborately treated.

The report of the Superintendent is also herewith submitted.

G. A. SHURTLEFF,
AUSTIN SPERRY,
T. R. ANTHONY,
H. B. UNDERHILL,
E. S. HOLDEN,
J. G. GASMANN,
Directors.

REPORT
OF THE
RESIDENT PHYSICIAN
FOR
1864.

REPORT.

INSANE ASYLUM, October 1st, 1864.

To the Directors of the Insane Asylum of California :

GENTLEMEN:—At the date of the last annual report, (October twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three,) there were five hundred and eighty-three patients in the Asylum—four hundred and fifty-one males, and one hundred and thirty-two females.

Since that time, two hundred and nineteen have been received—one hundred and fifty-three males, and sixty-six females. Under management during the year, eight hundred and two.

One hundred and twenty-seven were, during the same period, discharged—eighty-six males, and forty-one females; of whom one was not insane. One hundred and one had recovered, nineteen were convalescent, and six unimproved.

Eighty-two died—males, sixty-eight, and females, fourteen. Twelve escaped—all males. Whole number discharged, died, and eloped, two hundred and twenty-one; leaving at this date five hundred and eighty-one—four hundred and forty-one males, and one hundred and forty females. Decrease for the year, two.

The materials and stock on hand are valued as follows :

Provisions, clothing, hats, shoes, hardware, tinware, etc....	\$5,091 77
Lumber, bricks, wood, etc.....	2,695 50
Horses, cattle, hogs, hay, grain, vegetables, etc.....	15,014 65
Total	\$22,801 92

For further "facts and results" respecting the patients, and for full information in relation to the "several departments of labor and expense," with which I have been in any way connected, see tabular statements herewith submitted.

W. P. TILDEN,
Resident Physician.

APPENDIX.

TABLE A.

Deaths.

Months	Numbers.....	NATIVITY.	AGE		SEX.		RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.		DURATION OF INSANITY.		CAUSE OF INSANITY. (Taken from Commitments.)		CLASS OF INSANITY.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
					Males.....	Females...	Years.....	Months....	Years.....	Months....				
1863.														
Oct....	1	Ireland	22		.....	1	3	3	7	Domestic trouble.....		Dementia.....		Consumption.
	2	New York.....	60		.....	1	.....	1	.....	Spiritualism.....		Imbecility.....		Softening of brain.
	3	Connecticut.....	33		1	.....	3	6	3	Disappointment in love.....		Dementia.....		Marasmus.
	4	Ireland	29		1	.....	.....	9	10	Unknown.....		Melaucholia.....		Consumption.
	1	Connecticut.....	29		1	.....	.....	1	2	Religion		Chronic mania....		Inflammation of stomach and bowels.
	2	Unknown	38	1	.....	.....	4	9	unk'n.	Unknown.....		Imbecility.....		Psoas abscess.
	3	France.....	47	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	unk'n.	Unknown.....		Imbecility.....		Consumption.
	4	Illinois.....	18	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	Unknown.....		Acute mania.....		Exhaustion.
	5	Sweden	30	1	.....	.....	.....	3	3	Epilepsy		Monomania.....		Dropsy.
	6	Missouri	28	1	.....	.....	4	4	6	Unknown.....		Periodical mania..		Epilepsy.
	1	Wirttemberg	17	.....	.....	1	.....	1	3	Suppressed menses.....		Acute mania.....		Exhaustion.
	2	Virginia.....	61	1	.....	.....	.....	7	3	Family trouble.....		Imbecility.....		Paralysis.
	3	Ireland	30	1	.....	.....	.....	8	8	Intemperance.....		Chronic mania....		Consumption.
	4	France.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	4	3	Unknown.....		Dementia.....		Secondary syphilis.
	5	Massachusetts.....	64	1	.....	.....	2	6	5	.....		Dementia.....		Paralysis.
	6	South Carolina.....	41	1	.....	.....	5	7	9	Masturbation.....		Imbecility.....		Typhoid pneumonia.
	7	Hindostan.....	31	1	.....	.....	1	6	3	Unknown.....		Imbecility.....		Consumption.
	8	Ireland	29	1	.....	.....	1	4	1	Unknown.....		Imbecility.....		Marasmus.
	9	Massachusetts.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	3	9	Intemperance.....		Dementia.....		Softening of brain.
	10	Ireland	36	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2	Intemperance		Chronic mania....		Apoplexy.
	11	Maine.....	39	1	.....	.....	2	11	3	Intemperance		Dementia.....		Softening of brain.

TABLE A--Continued.

Months	Numbers.....	NATIVITY.	AGE	SEX.		RESIDENCE IN ASYLUM.		DURATION OF INSANITY.		CAUSE OF INSANITY. (Taken from Commitments.)	CLASS OF INSANITY.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
				Males.....	Females..	Years.....	Months....	Years.....	Months....			
1864.												
Jan....	1	China.....	38	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5	Unknown	Chronic mania....	Paralysis.
	2	Equador.....	25	1	.....	5	6	.....	7	Unknown	Chronic mania....	Consumption.
	3	New York.....	12	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	Dentition.....	Idiocy.....	Epilepsy.
	4	Pennsylvania.....	49	.....	1	1	4	.....	8	Unknown	Dementia.....	Marasmus.
	5	Illinois.....	35	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	5	Unknown	Melancholia.....	Marasmus.
	6	Wales.....	33	1	.....	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Acute mania.....	Exhaustion.
	7	Massachusetts.....	50	.....	1	4	5	4	6	Domestic trouble.....	Dementia.....	Consumption.
	8	Unknown	unk'n.	.....	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Injury on head.....	Imbecility.....	Marasmus.
	9	Ireland	27	1	.....	.....	9	unk'n.	unk'n.	Excessive joy.....	Acute mania.....	Exhaustion.
	10	Chili.....	24	.....	1	.....	3	.....	4	Unknown	Melancholia.....	Consumption.
	11	Scotland	31	1	.....	1	7	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Melancholia.....	Apoplexy.
Feb....	1	France.....	47	1	.....	4	3	.....	5	Injury on head.....	Imbecility.....	Softening of brain.
	2	Rhode Island.....	32	1	.....	2	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility.....	Softening of brain.
	3	England	64	1	.....	.....	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	Domestic trouble.....	Acute mania.....	Consumption.
	4	Denmark	41	1	.....	.....	6	.....	10	Unknown	Imbecility.....	Consumption.
	5	Canada.....	37	1	.....	3	2	4	2	Masturbation.....	Imbecility.....	Softening of brain.
	6	Hanover	32	1	.....	.....	3	1	3	Domestic trouble.....	Monomania.....	Softening of brain.
	7	Ireland	30	1	.....	1	11	2	.....	Religious excitement.....	Chronic mania....	Consumption.
	8	Ireland	31	1	.....	4	4	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Melancholia.....	Hypertrophy of heart.
Mar...	1	New York.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Spiritualism.....	Acute mania....	Exhaustion.
	2	Tennessee.....	40	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	Unknown	Chronic mania....	Hypertrophy of heart.
	3	Unknown n.....	26	1	.....	1	5	1	7	Masturbation.....	Melancholia.....	Softening of brain.
	4	Tennessee.....	34	1	.....	.....	10	2	3	Secondary syphilis.....	Dementia.....	Softening of brain.
	5	Ohio.....	29	1	.....	.....	6	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Chronic mania....	Consumption.
	1	Germany	59	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	Unknown	Acute mania....	Exhaustion.
April..	1	Unknown.....	unk'n.	1	.....	1	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Chronic mania....	Consumption.
	3	California.....	24	1	.....	2	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Melancholia.....	Consumption.

May...	4	England	.....	40	1	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	Injury to scalp and skull.	Delirium	Erysipelas.
	1	Chili	.....	25	1	.....	6	unk'n.	9	Unknown	Dementia	Softening of brain.
	2	Switzerland	.....	39	1	3	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	3	Massachusetts	.....	38	1	2	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Softening of brain.
	4	Ireland	.....	27	1	7	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
June...	5	N. S. Wales	.....	52	1	4	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	6	France	.....	unk'n.	1	.....	4	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	1	France	.....	41	1	5	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	5	Pennsylvania	.....	51	1	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	3	England	.....	unk'n.	1	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
July...	4	Unknown	.....	36	1	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	1	Germany	.....	36	1	6	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	2	China	.....	unk'n.	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	3	Ireland	.....	20	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	4	Missouri	.....	unk'n.	1	2	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
Aug...	5	Ohio	.....	unk'n.	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	6	Unknown	.....	unk'n.	.....	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	7	District Columbia	.....	31	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	1	New Hampshire	.....	50	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	2	England	.....	57	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
Sept...	3	China	.....	unk'n.	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	4	France	.....	38	1	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	5	Germany	.....	26	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	6	Pennsylvania	.....	43	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	7	China	.....	unk'n.	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
Sept...	8	Ireland	.....	unk'n.	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	9	Unknown	.....	unk'n.	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	10	Germany	.....	36	1	5	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	1	England	.....	36	1	.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	2	England	.....	30	1	2	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
Sept...	3	California	.....	20	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	4	Ireland	.....	39	.....	1	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
	5	Scotland	.....	22	1	4	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
			.....			.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.
			.....			.....	unk'n.	unk'n.	unk'n.	Unknown	Imbecility	Consumption.

TABLE B.

Counties from which admitted.

Counties.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Alameda.....	2	.....	2
Amador.....	2	1	3
Butte.....	1	.....	1
Calaveras.....	1	1	2
Contra Costa.....	.....	1	1
Del Norte.....	1	.....	1
El Dorado.....	3	4	7
Fresno.....	1	.....	1
Los Angeles.....	1	.....	1
Mariposa.....	1	1	2
Napa.....	1	.....	1
Nevada.....	.....	3	3
Plumas.....	1	.....	1
Placer.....	11	.....	11
San Francisco.....	55	35	90
Sacramento.....	23	9	32
Siskiyou.....	3	.....	3
Santa Clara.....	4	2	6
San Joaquin.....	6	5	11
Solano.....	5	.....	5
Sierra.....	2	.....	2
San Bernardino.....	1	.....	1
Sonoma.....	.....	1	1
Sutter.....	1	.....	1
San Mateo.....	4	.....	4
Shasta.....	1	.....	1
State Prison.....	1	.....	1
Tuolumne.....	11	2	13
Tehama.....	2	.....	2
Trinity.....	1	.....	1
Yolo.....	2	.....	2
Yuba.....	5	1	6
Totals.....	153	66	219

TABLE C.
UNITED STATES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
California .....	.....	2	2
Missouri.....	5	.....	5
Maine.....	3	2	5
Illinois.....	4	2	6
New York.....	11	3	14
Massachusetts.....	5	.....	5
Virginia.....	3	.....	3
Delaware.....	1	.....	1
Iowa.....	1	1	2
Rhode Island.....	1	.....	1
Connecticut	1	.....	1
Michigan .....	.....	1	1
Georgia.....	1	.....	1
Maryland	3	.....	3
Ohio	1	.....	1
Kentucky.....	1	.....	1
Texas	1	.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	3	.....	3
New Hampshire.....	2	.....	2
District of Columbia.....	1	.....	1
Vermont.....	1	1	2
Indiana.....	.....	1	1
Tennessee	2	.....	2
Totals.....	51	13	64

TABLE C—Continued.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ireland	38	28	66
France	7	3	10
Germany.....	16	7	23
England.....	13	3	16
China.....	8	.....	8
Chili.....	2	2	4
Italy	2	1	3
Prussia.....	3	3	6
Mexico.....	3	2	5
Wales.....	3	.....	3
Poland.....	1	.....	1
Canada.....	.....	1	1
Scotland.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	.....	1	1
British Columbia.....	1	.....	1
West Indies	1	.....	1
Saxony	1	.....	1
Sweden	1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1
Totals.....	102	51	153
Unknown.....	.....	2	2
Totals.....	102	53	155

RECAPITULATION.

Nativity.	Males.	Females.	Total.
United States.....	51	13	64
Foreign countries.....	102	51	153
Unknown .....	.....	2	2
Totals	153	66	219

TABLE D.

Age at which insanity first appeared.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 5 and 10 years.....		3	3
Between 10 and 15 years.....			
Between 15 and 20 years.....	6	4	10
Between 20 and 25 years.....	9	8	17
Between 25 and 30 years.....	23	9	32
Between 30 and 35 years.....	25	13	38
Between 35 and 40 years.....	15	8	23
Between 40 and 45 years.....	15	4	19
Between 45 and 50 years.....	14	2	16
Between 50 and 60 years.....	6	3	9
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2		2
Unknown.....	38	12	50
Totals.....	153	66	219

TABLE E.

Age at the time of admission.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Between 10 and 15 years.....		2	2
Between 15 and 20 years.....	6	4	10
Between 20 and 25 years.....	10	8	18
Between 25 and 30 years.....	23	7	30
Between 30 and 35 years.....	27	13	40
Between 35 and 40 years.....	19	12	31
Between 40 and 45 years.....	18	4	22
Between 45 and 50 years.....	17	2	19
Between 50 and 60 years.....	9	2	11
Between 60 and 70 years.....	2	3	5
Between 70 and 80 years.....			
Unknown.....	22	9	31
Totals.....	153	66	219

TABLE F.

Class.

Class.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Acute mania.....	45	22	67
Chronic mania.....	20	9	29
Monomania	18	2	20
Melancholia	17	7	24
Dementia.....	27	9	36
Delirium	9	2	11
Imbecility	15	9	24
Idioey .....	.....	3	3
Not insane.....	2	3	5
Totals	153	66	219

TABLE G.

Civil Condition.

Civil Condition.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Married.....	28	34	62
Single.....	105	22	127
Widows .....	.....	5	5
Widowers.....	5	.....	5
Unknown.....	15	5	20
Totals	153	66	219

TABLE II.

Occupation.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Miners.....	34	.....	34
Printer.....	1	.....	1
Carpenters.....	2	.....	2
Laborers.....	25	.....	25
Farmers.....	15	.....	15
Housewives.....	.....	26	26
Servants.....	2	10	12
Bricklayers.....	2	.....	2
Merchants.....	5	1	6
Milliner.....	.....	1	1
Lithographers.....	2	.....	2
Teachers.....	2	1	3
Soldiers.....	3	.....	3
Seamen.....	7	.....	7
Contractor.....	1	.....	1
Mechanics.....	2	.....	2
Tailors.....	4	.....	4
Tanner.....	1	.....	1
Sailmaker.....	1	.....	1
Teamsters.....	2	.....	2
Laundresses.....	.....	4	4
Cook.....	1	.....	1
Butchers.....	3	.....	3
Druggists.....	2	.....	2
Engraver.....	1	.....	1
Barber.....	1	.....	1
Clerks.....	3	.....	3
Fisherman.....	1	.....	1
Draymen.....	2	.....	2
Painter.....	1	.....	1
Dressmaker.....	.....	1	1
Miller.....	1	.....	1
Civil engineer.....	1	.....	1
Lawyer.....	1	.....	1
Engineer.....	1	.....	1
Cooper.....	1	.....	1
Assayer.....	1	.....	1
Porter.....	1	.....	1
Shoemaker.....	1	.....	1
Blacksmiths.....	2	.....	2
Broom-maker.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	16	22	38
Totals.....	153	66	219

TABLE I.

Supposed cause, taken from commitments.

Supposed cause.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disappointment in love.....	3	5	8
Injury on the head.....	4	1	5
Masturbation.....	32	.....	32
Paralysis.....	3	.....	3
Spiritualism.....	3	1	4
Turn in life.....	.....	1	1
Religious excitement.....	10	1	11
Inflammation of brain.....	2	1	3
Intemperance.....	13	3	16
Uterine derangement.....	.....	4	4
Domestic trouble.....	6	10	16
Suppressed menses.....	.....	4	4
Epilepsy.....	5	.....	5
Pecuniary trouble.....	6	2	8
General bad health.....	2	2	4
Puerperal fever.....	.....	3	3
Destitution.....	2	.....	2
Amenorrhœa.....	.....	1	1
Gestation.....	.....	4	4
Hereditary.....	4	.....	4
Pneumonia.....	.....	1	1
Congestive fever.....	1	.....	1
Spermatorrhœa.....	1	.....	1
Typhoid fever.....	1	1	2
Unknown.....	55	21	76
Totals.....	153	66	219

TABLE FIRST.

Steward's Account of articles consumed in the Insane Asylum of California, and Cost of same, including the Pay Roll, from October 19th, 1863, to October 1st, 1864.

MONTHS.	Flour.....	Meat.....	Potatoes.....	Butter.....	Tea.....	Coffee.....	Sugar.....	Ham and Bacon.....	Lard.....	Beans and Peas.....	Rice.....
1863.											
October	\$229 52	\$205 11	\$67 53	\$70 06	\$50 60	\$82 50	\$74 59	\$6 60	\$10 20	\$3 84	\$6 21
November.....	519 11	426 61	249 11	188 51	124 80	165 00	193 14	8 50	30 50	1 08	29 39
December.....	551 25	494 06	262 02	215 84	155 77	226 87	197 16	10 12	33 88	.....	45 46
1864.											
January	536 61	520 70	274 60	144 87	162 00	231 01	195 52	9 17	35 20	.....	30 00
February.....	502 89	429 34	229 96	156 88	152 00	191 64	182 91	5 76	22 40	12 21	28 25
March.....	531 42	386 43	215 01	110 49	165 60	192 48	179 10	11 77	.....	30 48	29 78
April.....	515 47	420 46	184 77	184 26	159 25	240 37	176 23	19 80	16 00	40 20	25 60
May.....	750 29	400 62	159 69	130 91	164 48	179 30	215 51	27 80	25 76	31 55	56 32
June.....	810 21	376 75	186 10	143 26	154 60	171 00	215 99	15 50	33 60	40 46	25 52
July.....	860 47	392 74	403 87	181 71	162 63	222 75	220 35	31 14	28 80	51 06	43 50
August.....	941 22	417 95	321 88	164 66	159 38	175 00	203 53	6 82	33 60	55 50	34 00
September.....	896 96	395 16	222 85	160 39	156 53	237 50	192 88	8 69	24 00	34 55	37 15
Totals.....	\$7,641 45	\$1,875 93	\$2,777 75	\$1,852 00	\$1,765 64	\$2,318 42	\$2,248 88	\$461 58	\$293 94	\$300 96	\$374 18

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Steward's Account of articles consumed in the Insane Asylum of California, and Cost of same, including the Pay Roll, from October 19th, 1863, to October 1st, 1864.

MONTHS.	Dried Fruit.....	Vegetables and Fruit...	Eggs.....	Soap.....	Fish	Syrup.....	Salt.....	Lights.....	Small Groceries.....	Tobacco.....	Drugs.....
1863.											
October.....	\$32 89	.....	.....	\$25 45	\$7 50	\$17 37	\$6 62	\$183 55	\$10 35	\$31 50	\$30 31
November.....	12 07	\$3 79	\$5 18	28 39	17 40	33 75	11 66	217 96	27 81	68 06	72 01
December.....	73 94	.....	11 67	37 04	31 73	35 11	12 36	164 73	24 91	71 02	42 10
1864.											
January.....	8 66	4 68	13 85	17 54	31 49	32 97	13 88	136 17	24 63	82 16	46 96
February.....	50 16	.....	5 09	7 59	31 02	32 50	14 67	106 94	35 22	62 91	58 75
March.....	63 87	.....	26 28	21 63	37 12	35 65	14 02	82 00	31 08	58 67	60 99
April.....	57 73	5 50	6 13	19 06	37 65	34 30	11 76	56 28	35 06	71 79	88 50
May.....	40 12	1 62	20 54	19 12	22 40	42 76	9 93	39 80	30 07	64 28	78 26
June.....	51 12	.....	9 85	12 46	36 00	41 85	10 47	39 67	26 52	63 29	104 25
July.....	16 72	16 00	4 05	27 92	42 51	43 05	9 12	47 84	26 55	75 95	79 92
August.....	18 12	1 25	7 75	21 03	33 55	37 40	9 33	43 85	12 92	57 75	95 21
September.....	3 96	.....	7 27	16 29	44 21	48 85	8 66	78 28	25 61	53 32	77 00
Totals.....	\$429 36	\$32 84	\$117 66	\$253 52	\$272 61	\$438 56	\$132 48	\$1,197 07	\$310 73	\$760 70	\$834 26

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Steward's Account of articles consumed in the Insane Asylum of California, and Cost of same, including the Pay Roll, from October 19th, 1863, to October 1st, 1864.

MONTHS.		Liquors.....	Hardware	Dry Goods.....	Clothing.....	Boots and Shoes.....	Hats and Caps.....	Beds and Bedding.....	Blankets.....	Crockery	Corn Meal.....	Milk.....
1863.												
October.....	\$5 56	\$2 50	\$100 42	\$292 50	\$159 25	\$36 00	\$91 09	\$498 50	\$ 40	\$13 13	\$31 40	
November.....	9 99	64 18	241 49	1,383 88	126 62	37 50	236 00	37 00	37 85	27 63	77 20	
December.....	35 62	16 22	160 31	2,948 00	233 00	186 00	708 40	972 35	113 26	28 50	133 60	
1864.												
January.....	41 24	1 25	223 34	100 63	57 75	5 50	696 29	608 75	35 61	32 72	132 40	
February.....	45 51	2 44	102 83	51 09	99 50	13 00	111 11	52 50	21 13	31 67	31 40	
March.....	46 72	29 48	20 20	294 82	83 12	16 25	117 08	5 00	30 44	27 33		
April.....	41 38	2 33	115 38	197 42	140 88	4 34	304 67		32 19	25 90		
May.....	221 75	10 73	35 53	123 55	79 25	19 75	229 49		38 54	33 77		
June.....	16 00	87	66 00	68 38	142 50	23 00	89 46		21 51	31 50		
July.....	40 75	6 00	113 12	144 22	88 00	25 50	131 64	7 50	29 62	31 12		
August.....	45 13	5 92	96 78	98 52	105 26	25 25	85 29		32 18	23 63		
September.....	35 07	21 37	92 48	65 45	108 05	11 25	157 37		37 51	28 00		
Totals.....	\$587 72	\$163 29	\$1,340 88	\$5,768 46	\$1,428 18	\$406 34	\$2,961 40	\$2,181 60	\$433 27	\$334 90	\$412 00	

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

Steward's Account of articles consumed in the Insane Asylum of California, and Cost of same, including the Pay Roll, from October 19th, 1863, to October 1st, 1864.

MONTHS.	Pumping.....	Tinware.....	Fuel.....	Cheese	Dairy.....	Stable.....	Garden.....	Laundry... ..	Cracked Wheat.....	Miscellaneous	Pay Roll.....
1863.											
October.....	\$62 68	\$18 30	\$18 70	.....	\$142 83	\$58 71	\$16 65	\$46 41	\$9 00	\$55 38	\$842 86
November.....	121 78	30 88	170 99	.....	202 08	160 55	173 50	120 97	18 00	105 39	2,177 33
December.....	111 20	55 00	245 09	.....	185 27	135 44	219 53	136 81	18 00	161 76	2,262 41
1864.											
January.....	179 70	76 17	213 75	.....	308 80	88 80	344 94	155 27	18 00	104 16	2,300 47
February.....	256 25	22 87	158 18	.....	331 39	149 62	412 95	136 76	13 50	57 94	2,269 54
March.....	183 20	138 01	127 60	\$3 42	157 12	144 68	219 45	163 11	13 50	141 28	2,210 77
April.....	156 30	27 50	71 25	.....	193 81	101 41	235 48	151 89	18 00	139 97	2,378 66
May.....	171 60	4 75	71 25	.....	302 53	104 23	228 45	131 39	29 35	164 51	2,350 00
June.....	159 60	31 50	59 85	3 80	199 91	186 50	317 51	139 50	34 50	118 27	2,335 65
July.....	158 05	25 13	57 00	.....	300 10	130 19	221 70	130 93	40 93	170 03	2,345 00
August.....	212 55	17 25	54 51	.....	244 36	127 51	226 95	139 69	32 97	136 10	2,355 00
September.....	141 70	39 50	40 88	.....	287 62	157 87	226 03	162 89	29 82	77 56	2,353 00
Totals.....	\$1,914 61	\$486 86	\$1,319 05	\$7 22	\$2,855 82	\$1,545 51	\$2,873 14	\$1,018 43	\$275 57	\$1,432 35	\$26,182 69

TABLE FIRST—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Months.	Totals.
1863.	
October.....	\$3,713 57
November.....	7,977 70
December.....	11,762 81
1864.	
January.....	8,278 54
February.....	6,693 24
March.....	6,463 08
April.....	6,744 93
May.....	6,844 55
June.....	6,623 38
July.....	7,188 02
August.....	6,918 46
September.....	6,808 53
Total.....	\$86,016 81

TABLE SECOND.

MONTHS.	OFFICE EXPENSES.						PASSAGE MONEY PAID DISCHARGED PATIENTS.				
	Pay Roll.....	Post Office.....	Stationery.....	Fuel.....	Miscellaneous.....	Total.....	San Francisco—Steamer.....	Sacramento—Stage.....	Sonora—Stage.....	Other Routes.....	Total.....
1863.											
October.....	\$63 84		\$1 50	\$2 85	\$23 00	\$91 19	\$12 00	\$5 00	\$10 50	.....	\$27 50
November.....	165 00	\$14 00	8 00	.....	85 48	272 48	.....	10 00	.....	\$41 50	51 50
December.....	165 00	5 00	1 95	11 40	75 18	258 53	21 00	.....	.....	5 60	26 00
1864.											
January.....	165 00	3 00	1 20	14 25	40 91	224 36	14 00	.....	.....	46 00	60 00
February.....	165 00	20 00	16 00	11 40	25 14	237 54	14 00	5 00	.....	5 00	24 00
March.....	155 00	6 50	.....	5 70	41 87	209 07	7 00	.....	.....	32 50	39 50
April.....	155 00	14 32	.....	.....	22 78	192 10	14 00	.....	.....	7 50	21 50
May.....	155 00	.....	1 25	.....	23 55	179 80	14 00	10 00	.....	5 00	29 00
June.....	155 00	.....	.....	.....	20 75	175 75	14 00	.....	.....	5 00	19 00
July.....	155 00	3 25	11 12	.....	23 36	192 73	42 00	20 00	.....	.....	62 00
August.....	155 00	3 00	1 50	.....	35 22	194 72	14 00	5 00	.....	36 00	55 00
September.....	155 00	11 50	1 00	.....	20 18	187 68	35 00	15 00	.....	33 00	83 00
Totals.....	\$1,808 84	\$80 57	\$43 52	\$15 60	\$437 42	\$2,415 95	\$201 00	\$70 00	\$10 50	\$216 50	\$498 00

TABLE THIRD.

MONTHS.	RESIDENT PHYSICIAN.				ASSISTANT PHYSICIAN.		
	Pay Roll	Steward's Account.....	Fuel	Total.....	Steward's Account.....	Fuel	Total.....
1863.							
October	\$29 04	\$34 38	\$11 40	\$74 82	\$17 60	\$7 13	\$24 73
November...	75 00	133 04	19 95	227 99	61 18	11 40	72 58
December...	72 98	153 10	28 50	254 58	102 12	17 10	119 22
1864.							
January.....	66 52	75 79	25 65	167 96	84 38	19 95	104 33
February....	70 00	114 96	18 53	203 49	73 36	17 10	90 46
March.....	57 50	87 82	8 55	153 87	69 92	7 12	77 04
April	75 00	123 26	6 12	204 38	89 34	5 70	95 04
May.....	75 00	125 98	8 55	209 53	92 59	5 70	98 29
June.....	75 00	103 01	9 98	187 99	102 09	7 13	109 22
July.....	75 00	124 93	8 55	208 48	84 94	7 13	92 07
August.....	75 00	102 52	5 45	182 97	67 70	5 45	73 15
September...	75 00	121 66	6 53	203 19	78 42	5 45	83 87
Totals.....	\$821 04	\$1,299 45	\$157 76	\$2,279 25	\$923 64	\$116 36	\$1,040 00

T A B L E F I F T H,
General Summary.

MONTHS.		Asylum.....	Office.....	Passages paid discharged Patients.....	Resident Physician.....	Assistant Physician.....	Improvements.....	Repairs.....	Extraordinary Expenses	TOTALS.
1863.										
October.....		\$3,713 57	\$91 19	\$27 50	\$74 82	\$24 73	\$1,764 29	\$108 91	\$91 50	\$5,896 54
November.....		7,977 70	272 48	51 50	227 99	72 58	2,787 82	127 01	570 56	12,087 64
December.....		11,762 81	258 53	26 00	254 58	119 22	4,038 76	33 43	932 87	17,426 20
1864.										
January.....		8,278 54	224 36	60 00	167 96	104 33	2,552 61	40 75	1,045 89	12,474 44
February.....		6,693 24	237 54	24 00	203 49	90 46	.....	144 63	688 89	8,082 25
March.....		6,463 08	209 07	39 50	153 87	77 04	.....	218 60	308 28	7,469 44
April.....		6,744 93	192 10	21 50	204 38	95 01	.....	180 72	494 91	7,933 58
May.....		6,844 55	179 80	29 00	209 53	98 29	.....	118 22	100 28	7,609 67
June.....		6,623 38	175 75	19 00	187 99	109 22	.....	269 53	76 21	7,461 08
July.....		7,188 02	192 73	62 00	208 48	92 07	.....	575 82	707 75	9,026 87
August.....		6,918 46	194 72	55 00	182 97	73 15	.....	227 77	931 35	8,583 42
September.....		6,808 53	187 68	83 00	203 19	83 87	.....	130 20	121 49	7,617 96
Totals.....		\$86,016 81	\$2,415 95	\$198 00	\$2,279 25	\$1,040 00	\$11,143 48	\$2,205 62	\$6,069 98	\$111,669 09

TABLE SIXTH.
Produce of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy.

MONTHS.	Expenses.....	Number of days labor by Patients	Number pounds of Cabbage.....	Number pounds of Tomatoes.....	Number pounds Beets and Turnips	Number pounds of Squashes.....	Number pounds Beans and Peas..	Number pounds other Vegetables	Number dozens of other Vegetables	Number bunches other Vegetables
1863.										
October.....	\$275 98	108	736	2,355	336	.....	200	171	458	21
November.....	538 47	337	2,473	2,821	932	9,010	450	351	.....	187
December.....	543 49	504	3,768	277	3,686	.....	.....	466	.....	441
1864.										
January.....	762 71	684	8,480	170	24,964	.....	.....	914	.....	787
February.....	893 09	590	4,309	.....	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	182
March.....	537 48	580	2,421	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	133
April.....	533 47	514	1,949	.....	.....	.....	75	1,200	.....	1,555
May.....	638 18	557	1,638	.....	1,066	.....	5,841	17	.....	2,725
June.....	708 55	609	3,273	.....	2,427	1,052	1,253	621	.....	2,882
July.....	653 55	551	3,253	1,899	2,409	998	2,535	1,409	68	57
August.....	600 06	559	1,048	7,324	3,625	1,923	1,179	5,117	148	59
September.....	681 57	547	3,679	9,180	71,880	1,290	976	1,478	73	56
Totals.....	\$7,369 60	6,160	37,029	24,056	111,929	13,373	12,509	11,744	747	9,085

TABLE SIXTH--Continued.

Produce of the Farm, Garden, and Dairy.

MONTHS.		Value of Products.....	Number Gallons of Pickles.....	Number pounds of Corn Fodder..	Number of Chickens.....	Number dozens of Eggs.....	Pounds Meat and Lard from Dairy	Number gallons Milk from Dairy	Number pounds of other Fruits...	Number pounds of Peaches.....	Number of Melons.....
1863.		\$209 47 570 96 515 95	..... ..... 60	..... ..... .....	..... ..... 17	..... 4 11	..... 965 851	189 486 370	..... ..... .....	..... ..... .....	21
1864.		850 91 669 12 659 67 615 10 1,006 55 1,003 14 1,473 95 1,418 13 1,737 74	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 18,000	12 18 5 8 6 3 19 2	15 19 11 18 17 9 6 10 9	..... 2,462 1,563 418 511	411 689 1,017 984 949 1,013 1,075 1,023 916	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 78 197 2,819 818	..... ..... ..... ..... 637 11,197 3,759 133	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... 60 3,029 1,506
Totals.....		\$10,730 69	60	18,000	90	129	6,770	9,122	3,912	15,746	4,615

TABLE SEVENTH.

Averages.

MONTHS.	Number of Patients on hand daily.....	Daily expenses.....	Cost per capita per day.....	Cost per capita per month.....	Cost per Patient per month for Boots and Shoes....	Cost per Patient per month for Clothing
1863.						
October.....	583	\$290 77	\$ 50	\$15 46	\$ 43	\$1 27
November.....	587	309 99	53	15 84	22	2 72
December.....	579	431 85	75	23 12	40	5 19
1864.						
January.....	570	320 06	56	17 41	10	57
February.....	560	278 70	50	14 43	18	27
March.....	562	240 95	43	13 29	16	56
April.....	565	264 45	47	14 04	25	55
May.....	567	245 47	43	13 42	14	28
June.....	570	248 70	44	13 09	25	24
July.....	576	291 19	51	15 67	15	45
August.....	575	276 88	48	14 93	18	34
September.....	584	253 93	43	13 04	18	27
Averages.....	573	\$287 75	\$ 50½	\$15 31	\$ 22	\$1 06



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